THE WASHINGTON BEE

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Congressional Library

The Negro Will Speak

CHAIRMAN BIEBER'S APPEAL — DUTY OF REPUBLICANS TO TURN OUT.

Sidney Bieber, local treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, and chairman of the Board of Election of the local Republican primaries to be held in the spring for the selection of delegates to the National Convention in Chicago, June 16, announced today that registration will not begin before April 1. Mr. Bieber will soon make public the membership of a number of the more important committees which will assist the board in the conduct of the primaries.

Already considerable interest in the primaries is being manifested, and from present indications there will be quite a number of candidates for the honor of representing the Republican constituency of the District of Columbia in the Chicago National Convention, and aiding by their votes in the selection of a Republican nominee for the presidency.

Better Showing Hoped For.

There is some little sentiment for registration prior to April 1, but Mr. Bieber is extremely desirous of making the local showing at the 1908 primaries more dignified and numerically consequential than ever before. With this idea in view it has been decided to begin registration not before the first of April, thus permitting sucfhient time between now and then for individuals and organizations in the District to acquaint themselves with the situation, select their candidates and get to work with the idea of insuring a lively and interesting campaign.

Mr. Bieber is confident that a strong showing at the primaries this spring will do more than anything else to refute the oft-repeated and insistent charge that civic and political pride is practically non-existent in the District of Columbia, and, moreover, will constitute a tangible asset in strengthening the now non-observed principle of 'local offices for local men."

To this end he today issued an appeal to the Republican voters of the District, urging the better class of citizens—who generally seem to take very little interest in the circumscribed exercise of the franchise possible here—to take a personal interest and pride in these primaries, and make them something more than the semi-farce they have been in former years. A fair and impartial conduct of the primaries is guaranteed, and the Board will give all the aid and encouragement in its power to all individuals and organizations who interest themselves in the contest for delegates and national committeemen.

Mr. Bieber's Appeal.

Mr. Bieber's appeal follows:

"Before announcing the arrangements for the local primaries I want to make an appeal to every Republican in the District of Columbia to take a personal in tresetin the selection of delegates to the National Convention in Chicago, on June 16, 1908, and to demonstrate that interest in a practical way by registering and voting for his candidate.

"This is so obviously the duty of every good citizen that it should not le necessary to lay special emphasis upon it. Indeed, I do not think it would be necessary elsewhere. But here in the District the citizens seem content to remain in a state of indifference to the exercise of the few political prerogatives they possess.

"Exercise of the political franchise is one of the chief duties of citizenship, and the man who declines to discharge that duty invites the criticism that he is a poor citizen. This applies not only to municipal, State and national elections, but also to those occasional and limited ones occurring in the District of Columbia.

Colored Voters Always Alert.

"It is of melancholy significance that this political inertia in the District is confined to the white people. The colored voters are fully alive to their duty in that respect and do not fail to make their wishes known at the polls.

"Every permanent resident of Washington believes in the principle of "local offices for local men," but the interest unfortunately is not sufficiently keen to cause more than a fraction of the best citizenship of the community to get to the polls.

Importance Underestimated.

"The importance of these primaries has been woefully underestimated. Let every citizen put on his think cap and figure out for himself the beneficial results that might logically follow a dignified conduct of the primaries and numerically strong showing at the polls. After a convincing demonstration of that sort the people of Washington would be in a vastly better position to meet the charge, so insistently made, that, lacking the elective franchise, the pride of citizenship and the power of poitical conviction do not exist within the confines of the District of Columbia. This charge should be rebuked, and the opportunity is at hand.

"Individuals can help; organizations can help, and the Board of Election of the primaries will guarantee a fair and impartial showing to all. Under the present systems, and with the existing machinery, the delegates and national committeeman can be selected and elected in the most cut-and-dried manner. As a matter of fact, suggestions already have been made with this very end in view. I make this frank statement of the matter because it is my earnest desire to see that the choice is left to the voters of the District of Columbia.

"These primaries, with the co-operation of the ovters of the District of Columbia, will be made the most important ever held here. I would like to see all Republicans, regardless of factions, get together and work side by side. There are a number of candidate for the presidential nomination, and the Republicans of the District should elect delegates who will vote for a candidate who believes in and will support,through thick and thin, the principles of the Republican party."

ATTORNEY THOMAS L. JONES,

REPUBLICANS MEET

UNITED REPUBLICANS MEET HOME RULE TICKET NOMINATED.

The mostr epresentative Republican conference yet held convened in Foster's large auditorium, 818 Nineteenth street, Thursray evening, January 30th. Agbout two hundred and fifty cards were sent out and two hundred and forty - five responded. Letters or regret of inability to attend on account of pressing business were received from the other five, namely, Attorneys Gray and Hughes, M. T. Clinkscales, Keith Sutherland of the Eighth District, and D. P. Syphax, of the Fourteenth District. Every district was represented by the leading Republicans in their respective districts. The hall was beautifully decorated with large American flags and the large center electric light gave the auditorium a brilliant appearance.

The conference was called to order by Randall oBwie, of the Fifth District, who congratulated the Republicans for responding so readily to the invitation sent them and from their pleasant and determined countenances he was convinced that there were no traitors among them.

He outlined briefly the object of the conference, and suggested the propriety of electing a secretary. Attorney Perri W. Frisby was unanimously elected secretary.

A motion was then adopted to appoint a finance committee of five, followed by a motion to appoint a campaign committee, consisting of two Republicans in each of the twenty-two districts. After which Judge E. M. Hewlett was introand delivered a most timely and pointed address. He was frequently applauded through its delivery.

The next speaker was E. M. Heller, of the Ninth District. Mr. Heller said that he had been a Republican for over forty years, and had never found a traitor in the olored race. That when he saw an attempt at one time by certain white Republicans to seat two white men in the convention, he being a white man could not subscribe to it, and hence he exposed it. Mr. Heller was followed by Frank oJyce, of the Twenty-first district, who declared that his district would poll a large vote for the ticket named by this conference. He said that he was accompanied to the meeting by three of the leading representatives of his district, who would subscribe to his sentiments.

Peyton Harvey and Perry Riley, representing the Eighth District, which polls the largest vote in the city, declared its allegiance to the ticket.

A letter was at this juncture received from Keith Sutherland, of the same district, who indorsed the sentiments of Messrs. Harvey and Riley, and added that the old Eighth would be found in the csolmun for Ricketts and Chase.

George Phillips, Dr. S. M. Pierre, Warner Williams, Winter Payne, Edward Holland and others representing the Fifth District, dcelared that the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts would be found to roll up a large vote for the ticket.

E. M. Heller, of the Ninth District, offered a resolution, naming, as the choice of the representatives present of the twenty-two districts, delegates and alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet in Chicago June 76, 1908: Hon. Oscar J. Ricketts, ex-Public Printer, and Mr. W. Calvin Chase, eidtor, and attorney at law, as delegates; Dr. Charles H. Marshall of West Washington, and Dr. W. S Richardson, of South Washington, alternate delegates.

At this juncture Dr. Marshall entered the auditorium and was loudly applauded. He was introduced and made a brief but timely address. He expressed his urprsise at being named as a delegate, and thought that he could do more on the outside. After reviewing briefly the amny contests in which he had been engaged to help others, he concluded by saying that he was pleased to see so many representative Republicans present, which was an indication of united action.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was the next speaker, and in eloquent tones and pointed vernacular he declared that he never saw so many local statesmen candidates for delegates in all his life. He wanted to know where all these men were when they were needed and when the rights of white and colored district Republicans were involved. Where were the men when two companies were dishonorably discharged from the army? "Oh,' he said, "we can't touch that. When there was discrimination against colored ciitzens serving upon the jury Oh, where! Oh, where! were these loal statesmen, who now ask for the suffrages of colored Republicans? Oh, we couldn ot touch that. When an attempt was made to discriminate against the colored citizens at the recently erected public comfort stations, Oh! what had become of these local statesmen, who now ask you for your votes? Oh! we could not touch that. When inety thousand colored people, the Irish and Italians were pictured worse than safe-crackers, Oh! where were the candidates? Only one man with his friends remained at the helm during those dark days of discrimiantion—my distinguished friend, the Editor of The Bee. While the rocks were flying at him a call was made: 'Oh, Calvan, are you there?' The cry came back: 'Yes, thank God! I am still here!' Whenever the rights of the Negro have been involved The Bee has stood alone in our defense. When I think of how those brave black soldiers snathced those who were in the bloody contest at San Juan Hill from death, and see what our black allies are receiving today in the several departments of the Government, it almost makes my heart bleed. Here at the Capital of the Nation, where our laws are made, we have the 'Jim Crow' corners in every department. The 'Jim Crow' cars entering our national capital and indeed the entire colored race in the capital of this great nation wil soon be covered with 'Jim Crowism.''

At the conclusion of Attorney oJnes' address the applause was most deafening and enthusiastic.

The next speaker was Charles C. Curtis, national organizer of the National Personal Liberty League. Mr. Curtis declared that his organization was the first to endorse Ricketts and Chase, Richardson and Marshall, and that his organization would be found in the column for Ricketts and Chase.

Arthur F. Boston ,o ftbe Fourteenth District was the next speaker; following him was W. N. Walters, who represented the Irish League of the Nineteenth district. Mr. Walters said that the Irish League and a large white Republican vote would support his friend Chase, whom he had watched and followed for a number of years.

Jessie Foster, of the Sixteenth District, also followed with a strong endorsement of the ticket.

Rev. I. B. Irby also made a strong speech for Dr. Richardson for the National Committee as one of the best Republicans in this city and a staunch friend of the people, white and black. The name of Dr. Richardson was loudly applauded.

In the conclusion of the speech-making it was decided to hold a ratification meeting at Grand Army Hall between the 1st and 15th day of this month, and a committee was appointed to secure the hall.

The conference adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Following are the meetings to be held under the auspices of the United Republican Clubs in March:

Third and Fourth Districts in West Washington; Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, Masonic Hall; Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth Districts, True Reformers' Hall; Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, Cadets' Armory; Eleventh,Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts, Fishermen's Hall, South Washington; Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts, East Washington Baptist Church. The members of the campaign committee will be announced next week.

MR. SIDNEY BIEBER,
CHAIRMAN OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE.
AN ACTIVE AND PRO GRESSIVE REPUBLICAN.

DR. CHAS. H. MARSHALL

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The State Grand Lodge of Masons for Kansas (National Compack) met in annual session. The Rev. A. B. Allen, National Grand Master., present, in connection with his address, stated that he had visited the Grand Lodges of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Alabama, eGorgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Ohio,Virginia, Michigan, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Idaho, Nebraska, Washington; also that the GrandLodge of Port au Prince had confirmed the action of the Council of Administration, viz., full recognition of the National Grand Lodge for North America, National Compack.

The colored brother of the District of Columbia has organized an automobile company. Rev. and Bro. F. A. Walker is the vice president.

Miss Estelle Middleton, of 118 D street southwest, was given a surprise party by her friends last week. There were over fifty present. The guests were handsomely attired. Refreshments in abundance. Our friends of the Southwest believe in having a good time.

Dr. George Murray is still holding the fort at the old stand. (Headquarters of Simon's Commandery.)

Dr. L. H. Harris is so busy making money that he has not had time to go out riding in his automobile.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatriz L. Chase.

Dr. William H. Taylor, State chemist and professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Virginia, in a lecture to students in Richmond recently, said that "woman is inferior to man physically, mentally, and morally, and must be classed as infantile."

Mr. John B. Jones, the colored keeper of Old Point lighthouse, who died uqite recently, left property valued at $25,000 made by working at times which did not interfere with his duties as lighthouse keeper.

Dr. Daniel Williams,who founded the Provident Hospital in Chicago, lead the grand promenade at the recent Charity Ball.

Mrs. E. V. Chase Williams had a srtong article, "Good Advice," in The Light, Columbia, S. C., January 25, 1908.

Prof. D. T. Washington is booked to lecture in Milwaukee Wis., the 13th instant.

The Bee extends its thanks for the copy of the address of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, subject, "The Negro in America," delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, October 16th, 1907.

The Howard University Record, Alumni Number, January, 1908, has been issued, and it contains much valuable information not only to the alumni, but to the friends of the institution.

The Southern Sun, Columbia, S. C., says its entire force went out on a strike last week.

Mr. Burkley B. Bullock, who died in Charlottesville the latter part of last month, was the father of Mrs. Susan Manning, of this city.

Under the existing circumstances there is ample room for all who are charitably inclined to give expression to their inclinations.

F. W. Mahood has sent a petition to the House District Committee asking for cheaper gas. We fail to see how the gas company could give any cheaper than we are getting. Yes; we want the company to charge us less money for its "cheap gas."

There are many people who Jim Crow themselves and get out of harmony when somebody else wants them to stay in their Jim Crow corner.

Judging from the nature of the advertisements sent to the young women and men at Howard University, there must be a number of tobacco users in attendance at that school.

George Stewart, colored, who stabbed to death a fellow prisoner for ten cents, was electrocuted in the New Jersey State prison last Monday.

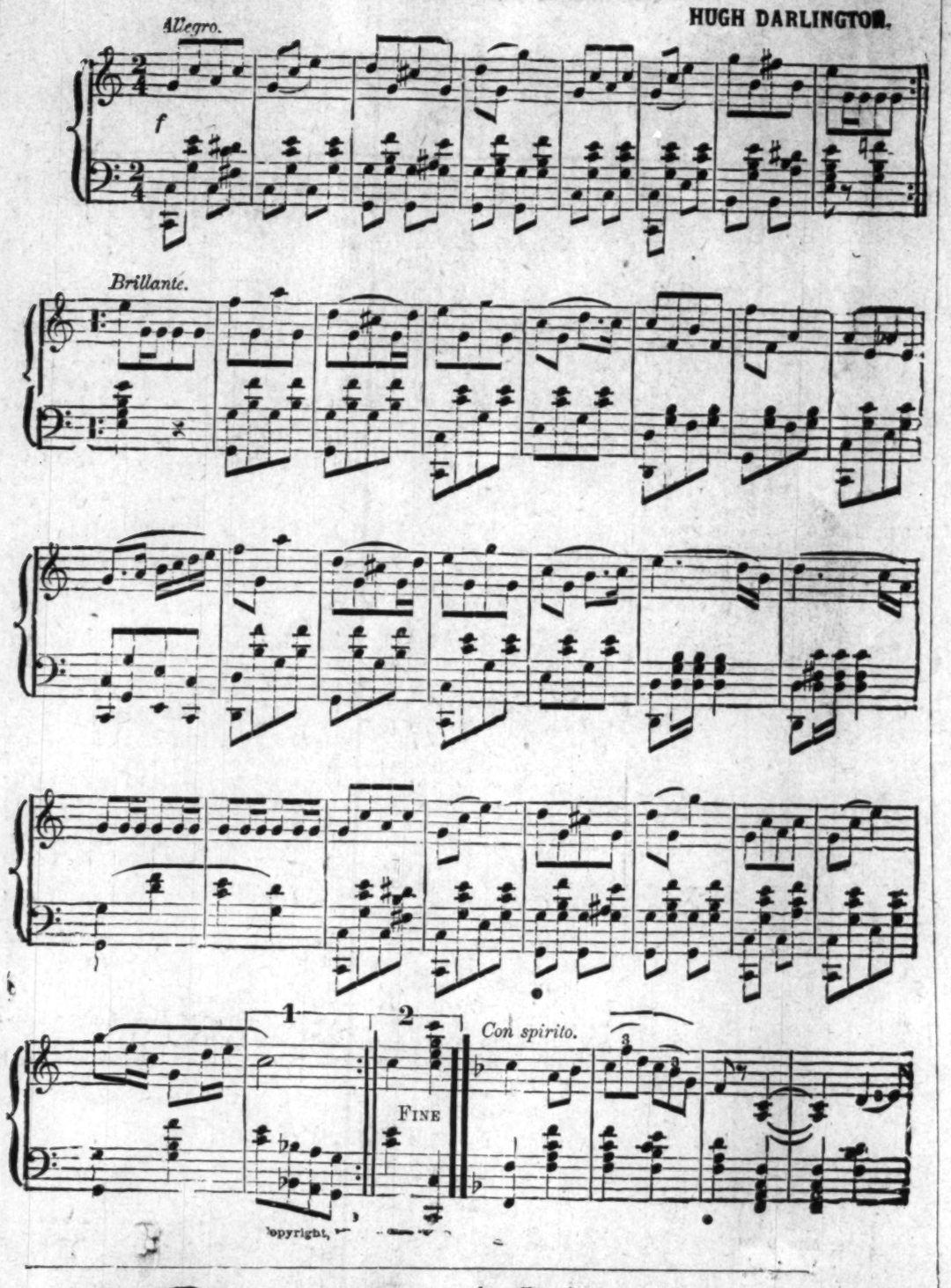
The revival at the CosmopolitanTemple Baptist Church, in which great interest has been manifested, has been in progress two weeks.

The funeral of Mrs. Daisy A. Rogers, the wife of Mr. David D. Rogers, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Lucas, took place last Tuesday at Shiloh Baptist Church.

Mr. William A. Johnson, the father of Mrs. Florence Hughes, and Miss Eliza C. Johnson, died at his late residence last Monday, and his funeral took place Wednesday.

Continued on Page 4.

QUICKSTEP.

HUGH DARLINGTON.

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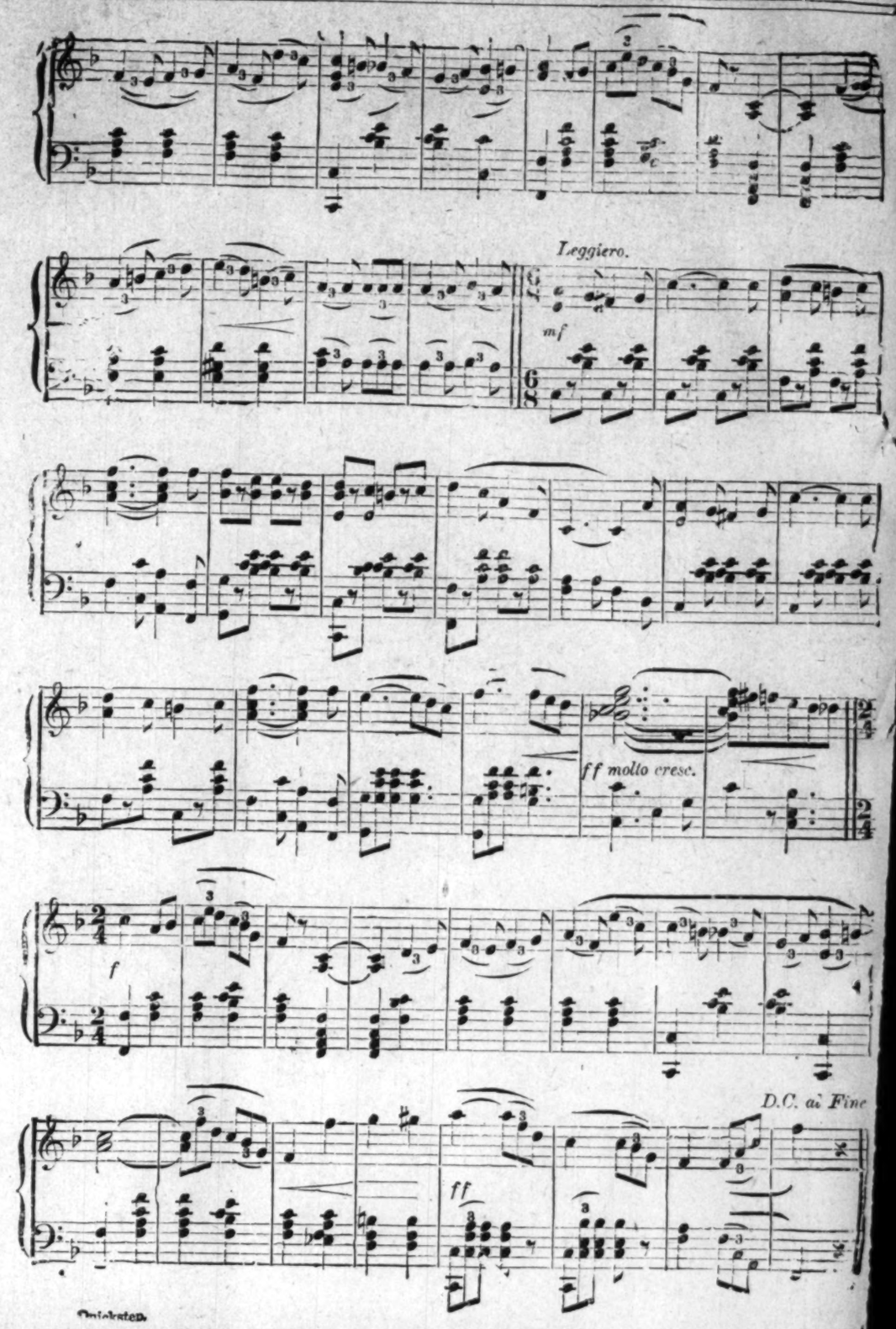
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VALUE OF ORANGES

ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHFUL OF FOODS.

Many Delicious Dishes That Can Be Prepared from This Royal Fruit —Omelet That Will Be Appreciated.

Medical men say that an acid orange eaten daily before breakfast from December to April tends to produce a condition of almost perfect health. It is well known that singers consume large quantities of oranges, the juice of the fruit being considered specially good for the voice. Fresh fruits are always wholesome and appetizing as a food or in beverages, and fruit in some form should be eaten daily. Oranges may be served in many dainty dishes, and one may rejoice over the fact that the supply is plentiful and the price reasonable.

Orange Omelet.—Beat the yolks of six eggs with seven teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Whip the whites to a stiff froth and pour the egg and sugar mixture over them. Mix lightly, at the same time adding the juice and grated outside rind of a large orange. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and tilt it about until the bottom and sides are well greased. Pour in the omelet and cook slowly. When firm and nicely browned set in a hot oven for two minutes, then fold it together, place on a heated dish and serve at once.

Orange Roly Poly.—Peel, slice and seed four sweet oranges. Sift together one pint of flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Rub into this two tablespoonfuls of butter and mix in sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on a well-floured board, roll out in a long strip, spread with the sliced oranges and sprinkle well with sugar. Roll up, pinch the ends so that the juice will not run out, lay on a buttered plate and steam for 30 minutes, then set in the oven until the top is dried off. Serve with hard sauce.

Orange Pudding.—Take three oranges, the juice of half a lemon, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one cupful of sugar, two eggs and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Peel the oranges and cut them into pieces half the size of a nutmeg, taking out the tough portions in the center. Place the pieces in a pudding dish, squeeze the lemon juice over them, add half a cupful of the sugar, stir and set aside while the rest of the pudding is being prepared. Beat the yolks of the eggs, stir in two tablespoonfuls of milk, add the same quantity of milk to the cornstarch, and beat the two mixtures together. Heat the rest of the milk in a milk boiler, and when it comes to the boil add the egg and cornstarch mixture. Cook for five minutes, add the salt and the rest of the sugar, remove from the fire and lay the preparation, one spoonful at a time, upon the oranges in the dish. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add one tablespoonful of sugar, spread the icing on top of the pudding and brown it delicately in the oven.

Setting the Pace.

The careful housekeeper whose heart is thoroughly in her work and whose aim it is to make her household run on oiled wheels will soon discover that it lies with her to set the pace in energy, carefulness, tidiness and punctuality.

The entire household, from the children to the servants, all take their cue from the mistress. If she is lazy and careless, her servants and her children will be quick enough to follow her example.

On the other hand, if the mistress is tidy, quick to discover mistakes, careful and troubled over every detail of domesticity, she will soon find that her house works well, and that punctuality and order reign in place of slackness and careless methods.—Cassell's Journal.

English Yorkshire Pudding.

One-half pound of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs and a pinch of salt. Beat the eggs and salt, add part of the milk, then the flour and rest of the milk. I like a fork the best to mix with. I melt some butter or dripping and put in my muffin pans and have my pans hot. Put my batter in about half full, and then everybody gets their share of crust.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Add to one quart of vinegar one-half ounce cayenne pepper, two heads garlic, chopped; three anchovies, mashed; two teaspoons ground cloves, three teaspoons of allspice, two blades of mace, one-half teaspoon each cinnamon and ginger. Let stand 24 hours. Strain, add the juice of a lemon. Cork and set aside for ten days. Pour in a crock and skim, bottle and seal.

With the Squabs.

For a sauce for fried squabs turn a cupful of hot water flavored with beef juice or a good stock into the pan in which the squabs are cooked, add six or eight button mushrooms cut in pieces, pepper and salt, and cook for five minutes. Then season with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Cranberry Jelly.

One quart cranberries, one pint sugar, one-half pint water; wash and pick over cranberries, put in a saucepan with sugar and water; boil 12 minutes; wash the berries on side of kettle while boiling; strain through a coarse wire sieve; put in mold. When cold turn out on dish. Any one can make this jelly and be sure of success.

THE RAW CURRANT

PRAISED BY WRITER AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

May Be Given in Quantities to Children with Only the Most Beneficial Results, on Scientific Authority.

Until the last year or two mothers have felt it a sort of solemn duty to keep a very tight hand over the currant-bag, declares a writer in London Madame.

"If you have them now you cannot have them in the cake," we say to the bairns, and, when once more reminded that the currants would be more fully appreciated now than they could possibly be at tea-time, we give the sober answer: "They aren't good for you, dear, and you mustn't ask again."

Now that is just where we mothers go wrong.

Raw currants are good for our children—immensely better than the raw, unripe gooseberries and the sour green apples which we know they eat from the garden, better, also, than any other under-ripe or over-ripe fruit whatsoever.

Dried currants, in their uncooked state, are so exceedingly light and so very nutritious that—provided the skin of the berry is broken before the fruit is swallowed—90 per cent of the total weight of the fruit is digested within half an hour of its being eaten, and mothers may safely take this as a vindication of the wholesomeness of the raw currant.

No grown-up person, no little child, can obtain anything but good from this fruit if only the simple precaution be taken to pierce the skin by the natural process of mastication.

Almost it would seem that the more precious the food the more snugly does nature wrap it up. Peas and beans are very nutritious—see how carefully nature packs them; nuts are famous for nutritive value—nature packs them in wooden cases. Currants are, weight for weight, more nutritious than any other fruit known to man and, though the berries are small and insignificant looking, nature has taken care that the fine skin shall be just strong enough to preserve the precious fruit from injury. It is seldom that one sees a bruised or broken currant, yet the covering of the berry is so very fine that when once broken it rapidly becomes part and parcel with the soluble matter of the currant.

It has been proved by our scientists that none of the nutriment of the currant-grape escapes from the fruit during the simple process of drying, which is carried out in the open sunshine and fresh air.

Currants lose only water in the drying, and the effect of the sunshine upon the gathered fruit is simply to change the fleshy portion of the currant into what is known as grape sugar.

Grape sugar is the most highly nutritive of all foods, and it is because currants are so remarkably rich in that Sir Francis Laking, our own king's doctor, recommends them so heartily to people of all ages and classes of society.

Sir Francis is of the opinion that when once the people of this country have become fully aware of the food values of this wonderful fruit, Greece will have no time to look further for purchasers for all the currants she is able to produce.

With testimony such as this to assure us, we mothers may cast our doubt to the winds and gladly provide our children with a full sufficiency of the fruit that is at once so wholesome and so inexpensive.

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BETWEEN G & H

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart — and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate — so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gnetlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

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We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

REMEDY FOR TORN MATTING.

Darn with Colors of Raffia to Match Straw.

Often in moving a heavy piece of furniture the matting on the floor will have an ugly hole torn in it. The torn place is usually where it is the most noticeable and cannot be covered with a rug. There is an excellent way to remedy this defect by darning the place with raffia of colors to match the matting straw. It is much better than threads and the work can be neatly done. It may be necessary to run heavy cords across the work through which the raffia is to be woven. The threads are sewed in place with a large darning needle. Torn places on the edge of matting can be remedied in the same manner. It is best to sew matting together with a loose stitch, using very heavy linen thread for the purpose, but where this cannot be done then use the regular matting tacks or ordinary tacks, placing first one side, then the opposite side to prevent the baggy appearance which so often occurs. Never use a claw hammer to lift tacks from matting, since it invariably breaks the straw. Get an old blunt chisel, place it beneath the matting and tack head, pound gently with the hammer and pry the tack up. This will draw the tack out straight and leave the matting unbroken. If matting is used in a room during the winter, cover the floor with paper covering and pad lightly with newspapers. The cold air cannot penetrate a floor covering of that kind.

VARIETY OF THE CAKE MAKER.

Meant to Satisfy Longing for "Something Different."

Instead of cooking all the sugar or ginger cookies the same size try cutting some out with small cans, baking the same as larger cookies.

Make a boiled frosting of one cup of sugar and a little water, boiled until it will thread, and then poured slowly over the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until cold. Flavor and spread on small cookies; dip into cocoanut and press two cookies together. This makes a neat little cake, and may be made with colored or chocolate frosting and cocoanut omitted, just as one pleases.

The small round centers of dough left when cutting out doughnuts are nice fried and dipped in the frosting and cocoanut.

If sponge or angel food cake is tough, place in a stone crock or jar, cover carefully, and set in the cellar or cool place for a day or two, at the end of which time the cake will be moist and tender.

The ordinary paper cracker boxes, three by 12 inches in size, are nice to bake loaf cakes in, requiring little fire, and the parafin paper with which they are lined prevents the cake from sticking.

NOW THE FLOWER SANDWICH.

Dainty Morsels Which Are Served at Debutante Luncheons and Teas.

The latest wrinkle of the dainty housekeeper is to serve "flower sandwiches" to her guests at an afternoon tea.

Of course, these delicacies are exclusively feminine, and no woman is so foolish as to try to satisfy the masculine appetite with such morsels.

If milady's tea or luncheon table happens to be decorated with chrysanthemums she serves chrysanthemum sandwiches, or if sweet peas, violets, roses, carnations, prevail in the decorations, she will have her sandwiches to match.

The fragrance is extracted from the flowers and imparted to the sandwiches by cutting the butter to be used in thin blocks, wrapping it in cheese cloth, smothering it with flowers and letting it stand for several hours in a tightly closed jar.

The bread is cut in paper like slices, spread with the perfumed butter and sprinkled with petals of flowers.

The sandwitches are rolled and tied with ribbon to match the flowers. After they have been put back in the jar with the flowers they are served in a veritable bed of blooms, and if they are not the most substantial things in the food line they are at least novel and dainty, and at present are quite the thing at debutante luncheons and teas.

HINTS FOR THE COOK.

Select a dozen or so of the smoothest and largest splints from the new broom and lay them away to use in testing cake when it is baking.

When cutting bread and butter specially thin, occasionally dip the knife in hot water, and never draw the knife over the same place.

When frying fish of any sort a little salt should be sprinkled on the base of the pan when it is hot and the fat is boiling. The fish can then be easily turned without being broken.

When cooking chops and steaks in a frying-pan or on a gridiron, never thrust a fork into them in order to turn them. If you do the juice will run out and the steak or chop will be hard or dry.

The dripping from roast meat, the skimmings from soups, and rendered down fat from meat trimmings, serve the same purpose, when clarified thoroughly as lard or butter. Use beef drippings for basting beef and game, keep mutton dripping for frying cutlets, fish, etc.

Too rapid boiling makes most vegetables tough. As a rule vegetables should be cooked uncovered.

Rice and macaroni require fast boiling.

Too much salt in gravy or soup may be counteracted by putting in a pinch of brown sugar.

When finely chopped nuts are needed for salads or sandwiches, run the nuts through the meat chopper.

Fruit Bread.

The night before you wish to bake, set a cake of yeast with a cupful of potato water. Mix with a little flour like a thin batter, let it stand all night in a warm place; in the morning sift your flour in your pan, then put a quart of warm milk in your flour, then add your yeast and two cups of sugar, one teaspoon salt, one cup of butter, one pound of currants, one pound seedless raisins, one pound of walnuts, one spoon of lemon or vanilla extract, three eggs. Mix it and work in just like you do bread. Then set it in a warm place to rise; when light, shape in small flat loaves, put in pans to rise again, when nice and light butter the top and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, or leave plain; then bake until a light brown in a not too hot oven. This you can keep for a whole week and it won't dry out.

Pumpkin Pie.

Three pounds of pumpkin, six ounces of butter, six eggs, three tablespoonfuls of wine, two of brandy, the rind and juice of one lemon, as much cinnamon as can be put on a dime.

Cut the pumpkin in slices, pare it, take out the seeds and soft parts, cut it into small pieces and stew in a small quantity of water until tender. Then press in a colander until dry.

Turn it out in a pan, put in the butter and salt and mash fine.

When cool whisk the eggs until light and stir in, add sugar to taste, also the brandy, wine and cinnamon.

This is sufficient for three or four pies.

Line the plates with paste and bake in a quick oven.

Candied Oranges.

Candied orange is a great delicacy and the housewife will find these are nice to serve with the last course of dinner.

Peel and quarter the oranges, make a sirup in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of water. Let it boil until it will harden in water; then take it from the fire and dip the quarters of oranges into the sirup; let them drain on a fine sieve placed over a platter, so that the sirup will not be wasted. Let them drain until cool, when the sugar will crystallize.

Spanish Salad.

Four large cucumbers.
One bunch celery.
Three large onions.
Four large tomatoes.
Two heads lettuce.
Two green peppers.

Chop each separately until fine, then mix together and season with one tablespoonful of vinegar, juice of one lemon, salt and pepper.

Rice and Meat Casserole.

Boil a cupful of rice, line a buttered pan with the rice while hot. When cold fill center with chopped cooked meat of any kind, season well, add gravy. Set in pan of water and bake one-half or three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on a dish and serve with tomato sauce.

W. Sidney Pittman
Architect

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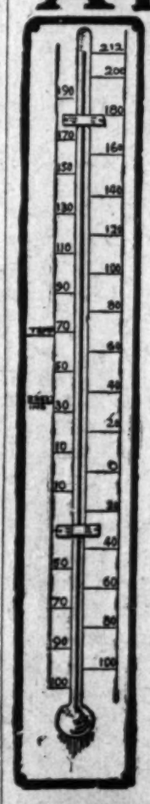

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THE BEE

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"JIM CROW NEGROES."

The Bee is inclined to believe that it is the intelligent colored people who are "Jim Crowing" themselves. In the Government departments the colored Americans are at the mercy of certain prejudiced Democratic chiefs of divisions, but when they have organizations to be estabished they certainly can control them.

The Bee is surprised to see organized a "Jim Crow" W. C. T. U. Just why a colored W. C. T. U. should be organized The Bee is at a loss to know. Then there is a "Jim Crow" Y. M. C. A. Both of these institutions are serving the same God, but the white men are inclined to believe that the men connected with the colored organizations are not good enough to associate with them.

The Bee is not inclined to the belief that there is any discrimination in heaven or in hell. The Bee believes that all are judged according to the deeds in the bodies or sous of those who go to either place. There is one thing certain: we all die, and there is no discrimination in death.

Just where these so-called temperance advocates get the idea that they must organize societies to prevent people from drinking whiskey The Bee is in doubt. It is in order for the saloon men to organize to prevent these temperance advocates from robbing them. There is no bigger set of rascals in the world than temperance advocates. Many of them will steal, lie and cheat. The Bee has been defrauded out of more money by temperance advocates than by any other class of individuals. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but very few. Many of these preachers who advocate temperance are after every good-looking sister they see. Many of them have a back way to enter places where whiskey is sold, and indeed one of these preachers is waiting to be tried now, with his wife, for running a speak-easy.

The Bee would suggest that these W. C. T. U.s disband and turn their attention to something more beneficial. They would accomplish more if they would collect alms for the poor. Let us cease "Jim Crowing" ourselves, then we will not be "Jim Crowed."

WAS HE CONSULTED?

Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with interest the statement of the chairman of the Election Committee, to the effect that white Republicans take no interest in the election of delegates to the next National Republican Convention.

From a white man's standpoint this appeal may be all right. Just why Chairman Bieber should issue such a statement The Bee is unable to state. Did the committee authorize such a statement? If it did, certainly Mr. George F. Collins, a member of the committee,could not have been a party to it.

Suppose white Republicans don't come out? Is there any difference between white and colored Republicans, excet pin color? Yes; there is another difference: Colored Republicans never betray their trust. They believe there is as much honesty in politics as there is in any thing else. There may be a few licans, except in color? Yes; there are among white men.

It is stated that the coming election will be fairly conducted. If that is a fact, then there will be no doubt of the result. Every vote must be honestly. counted. No member of the election committee will remain a member of the committee and be a candidate for delegate, and if there is a member of the committee that has ambitious designs he should resign at once.

There are men who may have a desire to become delegates, but before they enter the contest they should be certain as to what they are doing.

WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

There will be an effort on the part of someone to stuff the ballot boxes at the coming election. It is claimed that there is to be a fair and honest election. The Bee now warns its friends in the several districts to have watchers at the polls and before any voter casts his ballot ask him for whom he is voting and by such methods there will be no oportunity to stuff the boxes.

It is also claimed that each candidate will be required to put up three hundred dollars. There is no necessity for so much money to be put up. There are enough Republicans in this city who will serve as judges and clerks without compensation. The printing will not cost so much, especially since the candidates will print their own ballots. Every man should stand on his merits, and if he wants an honest count he will not object to each candidate having a judge of his own selection in the election booths. This is the only way that there can be fair and satisfactory election. If any candidate is then counted out he can blame the judge of his own selection.

Now let candidates come up or shut up.

AN ELECTION VAGRANT BILL.

At this time there is need of an election vagrant bill. It is amusing to see the local politician. Many of them have left legitimate employment to visit the several candidates and inform them that they carry their districts in their vest pockets.

The barber has wrapped his razors and tucked them away until May; the laborers, messengers and white-wing street statesmen are on a vacation and have decided not to return to work until they have found purchasers for their districts. Next in order are the bluecoats, who seem to find more virtues in politics than they do in standing upon the street corners. Major Sylvester will no doubt recommend the retirement of a few of these individuals.

The street-corner loafer, without visible means of support, walks erect and looks wise.

There is some need of a new vagrant law.

There are many individuals who are dangerous in any community, and at this time a new vagrant law is a necessity.

SEPARATE CARS?

Every once and awhile someone bobs up with some kind of a "Jim Crow" scheme. This time a man by the name of F. A. McDermott, of 45 U street northwest, writes to the commissioners advocating "Jim Crow" cars. Just who this old soul is The Bee is unable to state. He wants "Jim Crow" cars. Just why he wants them he failed to state in his letter to the Commissioners.

McDermott is a native Washingtonian, or he is from Virginia. He must have been born after the war. If he was born after or before the war The Bee can readily account for his "Jim Crow" ideas.

The best people—The Bee means the thoroughbred white people — never care with whom they sit in a car. Whenever you see in the public print an advocate of "Jim Crowism" you may mark it down that he is an individual whose rearing has been greatly neglected.

The Bee feels confident that there are hundreds of colored people who would not associate with McDermott.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The Bee wants to dispel all apprehension on the part of the politicians as to the candidacy of Mr. Sidney Bieber, chairman of the Election Committee. Mr. Bieber, as well as the other members of the committee, intends to see that every vote is counted as cast. It is the intention of the committee to give the voters a fair election and if there is anyone that has the contrary opinion it is best for him to dispel it at once.

There are all kinds of rumors as to what Mr. Bieber intends to do. There was a rumor affoat to the effect that he intended to become a candidate for delegate. There never was a more notorious falsehood circulated. Mr. Bieber is not a candidate for any position. He is not a candidate for delegate and would not be if he so desired the honor. He may be ambitious, but he will not attempt to deprive the numerous candidates of anything to which they are entitled

It is the intention of Mr. Bieber to give the Republicans a fair election.

EX-AUDITOR PETTY.

The Bee wants ex-Auditor James T. Petty to understand that it does not charge him with endorsing the sentiments of Congressman Heflin. The Bee knows that Mr. Petty was not responsible for the utterance of Mr. Heflin, and it hopes that he doesn't think so.

The Bee has the highest regard for Mr. Petty, and he knows it; and if he thinks that it meant to impugn his motives it is hoped that he will now dispel such thoughts.

HOWARD'S RECORD.

The Bee congratulates Howard University on its Record, recently published in a 16-page pauphlet. The print is excellent, and the composition is just what the friends of the institution want. The Bee congratulates the Record.

SEPARATE BRANCH FORMED.

Colored Temperance People Organize W. C. T. U. of Their Own.

As a result of an impression among the members of the local colored branches of the W. C. T. U. that they were not wanted in the District Union representatives of the colored unions met last night in the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church and organized a colored District W. C. T. U. All the colored branches who have been active recently, numbering from six to ten, sent delegates.

The officers of the new union are: President, Mrs. Sterling N. Brown; vice president, Rosetta E. Lawson, a national organizer; corresponding secretary, Miss Ella M. Boston; recording secretary, Miss Fleming; treasurer, Mrs. Wood; secretary of the "Y's," Mrs. Maria oJnes; leader of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Wilson.

All of the colored branches have withdrawn, it is declared, from the District organization, which included both white and colored societies. Lincoln Temple, W. C. T. U., sent its formal withdrawal to Mrs. Clinton Smith, District president, two days ago. The other colored branches withdrew by allowing their membership to lapse through non-payment of dues.

Those who are back of the organization of the colored District union maintain that, while no formal action was taken by the regular District union asking the colored societies to withdraw, that body gave indications that such action was desired. They say that the subject was discussed at a reception given to delegates of the colored unions by a white member appointed to take up the matter. Members of the colored Lincoln Temple branch say that a resolution appeared on the minutes of the District Union some time ago stating that the union felt that the time had come for the colored branches to form a union of their own. Upon these actions, it is stated, Lincoln Temple branch based its decision to withdraw.

In speaking of the withdrawal of the Lincoln Temple branch, Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District Union, declared there had been no expression of a wish that the colored branch should withdraw, and that she knew of no reason why the members of the branch should get the idea that its withdrawal was desired by the District Union.

GREATEST LUMBER CUT.

More lumber was cut in the United States last year than in any other year in its history. The enormous amount of 37,550,736 board feet was produced, and the mill value of this was $621,-151,388. In addition there were produced 11,858,260,000 shingles, valued at $24,155,555, and 3,812,807,000 lath valued at $11,490,570. On the whole, it is safe to say that the present annual lumber cut of the United States approximates 40 billion feet, and that the total mill value of the lumber, lath, and shingles each year produced is not less than $700,000,000. These figures give some idea of how vast is the lumber industry and how great is the demand for its products.

A glance at the kinds of lumber produced shows very clearly the passing of white pine and oak, one the greatest softwood and the other the greatest hardwood which the forest has ever grown. Since 1899 the cut of white pine has fallen off more than 40 percent, while that of white oaok has fallen off more than 36 percent. Today yellow pine leads all other woods in amount cut, while Douglas fir—and this will be a surprise to many—comes second. Since 1899 the cut of Douglas fir has increased 186 percent. Louisiana is the foremost yellow pine State, with Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas following in orderd. Washington produces by far the greatest amount of Douglas fir.

A comparison of the lumber-producing States shows that since 1899 there have been many changes in their relative rank. Washington, which in 1899 stood sixth, now leads, while Wisconsin, whcih eight years ago led all others. is now third. In the same period Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Idaho, and California made great strides as lumber-producing States, though, on the other hand, the amount produced in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio fell off anywhere from 29 to 54 percent.

The highestpriced native woods are walnut, hickory, and ash, and the cheapest are larch and white fir. From the fact, however, that since 1899 the average increase in the price of lumber has been 49 percent, it will not be long before cheap woods are few and far between.

Figures upon the lumber cut of the United States in 1906 are contained in Circular 122 of the Forest Service,which can be had upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PORTO RICO'S POLITICAL STATU.

From the Southern Workman.

Porto Rico came to the hands of the United States because of war, without the consent of the inhabitants who were consuled neither by Spain nor the United States. Naturally the native element never feared any wrong from a nation upon which their eyes had more than once gazed in their dreams for liberty. Therefore, they accepted their fate as from Providence. But in the course of time, when they found that they were denied American citizenship, and that the American flag was there as a sign of conquest, or perhaps as an emblem of protection only, while the Constitution had remained at home depriving them of its benefits, a natural discontent began to take place, and itm ust be said that it has not disappeared yet, and will not disappear until complete justice has been done.

While Spaniards and other foreigners may beome American citizens in the United States or Porto Rico by simply following the regulaitins of the law the native of Porto Rico, who has been under the American flag for over nine years now, has no legal way of becoming a citizen of the United States, or of receiving the blessings of the Constitution he has sworn to support. Even if the Porto Ricans tried to become American citizens in this country they could not, for the simple reason that thtey have no nationality to renounce. I know of no other people in the civilized world who are in the same position. There is something wrong in all this, and the American people ought not to stand by and consent to it any longer.

BISHOP DERRICK IN AFRICA.

The following excerpt is taken from the Korantu Ea Becoann, "Bechuana Gazette," Africa:

Bishop W. B. Derrick, of the Thirteenth Episcopal District, held the South African Conference of the A. M. E. Church in the Commemoration Hall, at Kimberley, last week, which was attended by ministers from all parts of South Africa. The iBshop, who was accompanied by Mr. Thomas (Professor of Modern Languages at the Wilberforce University) and the Rev.Francis M. Gow of Bethel, Capetown, arrived in Kimberley by the midnight train from Transvaal. Hitherto the Bishops of this Church were not permitted to enter the Transvaal and O. R. C.. A few years back a permit was issued to Bishop Coppin in London, and subsequently cancelled, presumably under pressure from Pretoria. Bishop Smith, Mr. Coppin's successor, stayed a couple of years in Africa, returned to America and reported that most of their congregations were in the New Colonies, and beyond merely holding him responsible for the misdeeds of his licentiates, the governments of those territories have refused to recognize the Episcopal head, or much less permit him to pay the visits that are necessary in the exercise of personal supervision; so it was not advisable to maintain the South African Districts. Bishop Derrick, however, appears to have had no difficulty in entering the new colonies, presumably owing to the change of governments, as the only previous occasion on which an Ethiopian bishop visited those territories was in 1898, when the late republics were under Dutch rule. It may also be on account of the influence of his character and British connection, as he received part of his education in England, is a British subject, distinguished himself in the pulpit and on the platform, was selected from a large Conference to preach the last Ecumenical Sermon in Canterbury Cathedral, and has a strong connection among the aristocracy. The Bishop was well received by the Governors and iMnisters both at Bloemfontain and Pretoria, and stated that he had the assurance of oLrd Selborne that owing to the rumors and imputations against his Church, searching inquiries were made and no charge of preaching sedition could in any instance be brought home to any of the A. M. E. preachers, who include some Americans and six native graduates of American universities.

He expressed surprise at the number of ministers in proportion to the number of congregations, and wished to know for what object more ordinations were asked for. He found some fault with the ministers,but highly commended the self-dependence of the congregations, which maintained their schools and supported their teachers without any government aid, besides raising 1,-979 pounds sterling during the last nine months. He referred to the "irritating taste" in some of the complaints by the authorities on the character of some ministers, and there was a case just brought to him of an elder who was expelled through immorality, whom he excommunicated for four years, after which he may be received as a member, but never as a preacher.

The Bishop was the recipient of an address which was read by Rev. Mr. Kuze,of Germantown,and suitably responded to; beautiful silver jackal skin kross from the Conference, presented by Mr. Tantsi in a happy speech. Professor Thomas also received a kaross made from skins of Tshipa and buck, and pleased everybody by stating that if he was not sent to Africa by the coming General Conference he would devote a portion of his personal income to the South African educational work.

ALUMNI AS AUTHORS.

From Howard University Record.

The proverb tells us that of making books there is no end. Howard University gradautes have contributed not a little to this endless chain of authorship. Among the more notable books by Howard men may be numbered: "Men of Mark," by Rev. William J. Simmons, D.D., which still remains the best extant work on the biography of eminent colored men; "Douglass the Orator," by James M. Gregory; "Laws of Evidence," by D. Augustus Straker; "Adventism Answered," Rev. G. Frazier Miller; "His Honor" and "See-Saw," by Cynthia E. Cleveland; "A Peculiar People," by Mrs. Arabella V. Chase; "The Preacher and His Preparation," by Rev. J. C. Watkins; "The Aftermath of Slavery," by William A. Sinclair; "The Village Green," by Dr. G. A. Thompson.

TOO BLACK TO TEACH.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Observer.

The Washington Bee. edited by Hon. W. Calvin Chase, of Washington, D. C., is one of the liveliest and newsiest sheets that come into the Observer's office. It is more interesting to us than the Congressional Record. We are very much indebted to The Bee for our knowledge of Washington affairs among the colored people. One word in conclusion: We suggest that The Bee advocate the 'cutting out" of all that unnecessary squabble among the Negro school tecahers. The idea of two teachers being transferred simply on account of their being too black. Shades of Hades!

WE DON'T CLAIM HIM.

From The Light, Columbia, S. C

The Washington Bee says that Dr. Wilder wants to go to the National Convention from the District of Columbia; but tells him he can't and invites the good Doctor to South Carolino. Thank you, Brother Busy Bee, we neither claim nor want Dr. Wilder. He has done nothing for us here to merit our passing consideration. He might perchance find pallbearers here, but no supporters nor admirers among the class that do things.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continued from first page.

There are plans being made for more and better playgrounds in Philadelphia for the boys and girls.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that the amount of coinage executed at the United States mints during January, 1908, was $15,431,120.

The War Department has asked Congress to make an appropraition of $500,000 for the better fortification of the ocean entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Representative Frence of Idaho now thinks women should vote, and has introduced a bill accordingly.

Last month thirty-six buildings in the District were condemned and removed by the Board for Condemnation of Unsanitary Buildings.

The new pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, as the successor of Father D. J. Stafford, is Rev. William T. Russell, who arrived from Baltimore in this city last week.

The funeral services of Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, wife of Maj. C. A. Fleetwood, a prominent resident of this city, took place from St. Luke's Episcopal Church last Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., says the following about President Roosevelt's message to Congress: "If I am entirely honest and frank I am compelled to say that much of it reads like the ravings of a disordered mind."

Joseph K. Toole, Governor of Montana, has been compelled to resign on account of ill-health.

It is stated that the Central Labor Union went on record last Monday night as opposing the Dolliver School Bill.

King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince Luis Philippe were assassinated last Saturday in the city of Lisbon. Infanta Manuel, the king's second son, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie was unhurt.

The commanding officer of the battleship Ohio reported this week that while taking coal from the chartered collier Fortuna, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, not long ago, a stick of dynamite about fifive inches long was found.

Last Monday Senator Gallinger introduced several bills affecting the District of Columbia, and advocated by the District Commissioners. It is stated that the most important is a measure to regulate the sale of milk, cream, ice-cream, butter, and butter products.

The paper dress reception by the colored children of the southeast and the southwest sections of the city last week at the Auditorium, on Eighth street southeast, was quite a success.

At the Union Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday night, Matthew E. O'Brien, Congressional Representative of the Prohibitionists, delivered an address in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia.

This city was visited by a heavy snow Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. A., president of the Union Republican Club of this city, accepted the inivtation to address the Fifth Republican League of New York City last Tuesday evening in that city.

NEGRO POETRY, PAST AND PRESENT.

From the Southern Workman.

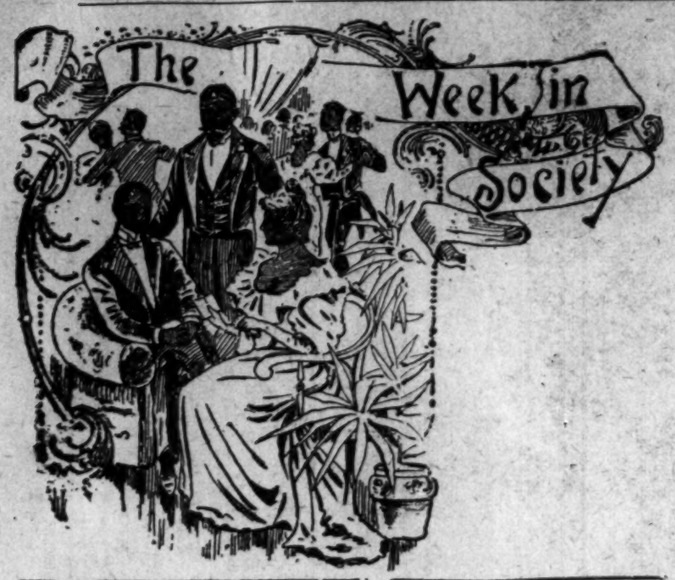
There are seven striking differences between the present day Negro poetry and that of slavery days: (1) Slavery suppressed individuality; freedom, on the other hand, has developed it. Therefore it is found that while the slave songs express common experiences and are in this sense universal, much of the present day poetry records particular experiences and is markedly individualistic. (2) The slave songs are personal; they say — I was, I am, I shall be. The present day poetry is largely impersonal; it says — it was, it is, it will be. (3) The slave poetry is subjective. The later poetry is principally objective. The poets have sung of the birds, the sky, the sea, the flowers, love, war, liberty, the power of God and the mystery of death. (4) The slave poetry is pre-eminently religious; in the present day poetry the religious element is not emphasized. (5) The slave songs emphasize the future life. The slaves had no earthly earthly interests; therefore they could sing "You may hab all dis wurl, gib me Jesus." But the acquiring by the race of material interests with their attendant duties and responsibilities has caused the poets to emphasize the importance of this life. (6) The slave poetry is especially characterized by an unquestioning faith in God; in the present day poetry there are strains of uncertainty and doubt. The slave songs express the strength of the Negro, his ability to endure. There is a tendency in some of the present day poetry, particularly that in dialect, to express the weaknesses of the Negro, the mere externalities of his life.

Now, as in slavery days, the deep inner life of the Negroes may be a fruitful theme. The time is ripe for the poet who will be able to voice their hopes, longings and aspirations; who will sing of their sorrows; call them to duty and inspire them to noble deeds. Such a poet will be the mouthpiece of the people and express what they but dumbly feel. Then will Negro life be again truly expressed in Negro poetry.—Monroe N. Work.

One of our letter carrier friends runs a risk of being sidetracked if he is not careful.

VALENTINES.

Valentines of all kinds Red Hearts, Cupids, Post Cards, Valentine Favors, Scrap Pictures, etc. J. J. Gould, No. 428 Ninth street.



At 11 o'clock Dr. G. L. Blackwell, D. D., Gen. Sect. of the Zion Connection will preach at Met. A. M. F. Z. Church, D St., S. W.

At 7:30 o'clock Bishop J. W. Alstion D. D. of Montgomery, Ala. will preach The public is requested so be present to hyar these two distinguished divines Feb. 9. Come early to secure a seat. Services commence on time.

Miss Mildred Harris was in Virginia last month visiting her sister.

Mr. Walter Harris, of this city, was loyally entertained by Mr. D. Kinney, of this city, and other friends while visiting in Anacostia.

Miss Mamie Philps was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Philps during her visit to Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. aJmes H. Hawkins,of Pittsburg, Pa., who is here visiting her mother, has been ill with the grip.

Miss Mollie Boyd and Mr. William Harris, of Norfolk, Va., were married at the home of the bride a few days ago. They visited this city on their wedding tour.

Mr. Howard Lewis and wife have returned to Chambersburg, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. D E. Wiseman celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, No. 330 W street, last Monday evening.

Miss Lena Williams, of this city, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett while in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harriet E. Thompson, of Richmond, arrived here last week, the guest of her brother, Mr. J. W. Dabney. She will visit other cities before returniug to Virginia.

Mrs. Amos and daughter, who made a short visit to this city some days ago, have returned to New Haven.

Miss Florence Hawkins, of Washington, who was visiting in Charlotte, N. C., was the guest of honor at a reception given by Mrs. J. W. Brown. Miss Hawkins left Charlotte last week.

Mrs. L. A. Tassett, who was here as the guest of her son, has returned to her home in Connecticut.

After a visit of several weeks here, Mrs. J. A. Downing has returned to storm last Yednesday.
Pittsburg.

Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of 314 Hancock street, Springfield, Mass., is in the city and is the guest of Mrs. Emma Smith, 1120 Eleventh street, northwest.

The vesper service at Mrs. Clark's Training School was well attended last Sunday. Meeting next Sunday at 6 p.m.

The United Domestic Council, an organization of men and women, whose object it is to further the interests of the school and our girls. If you are interested in our girls, be a member.

Mrs. Addie R. Clarke, Pres.

A special song service will be given at the Plymouth Congregattonal Ch., corner of Seventeenth and P streets, northwest, Sunday, February 9, 1909, at 8 p.m.

The following well-known artists and others have kindly consented to assist in these services: Mrs. L. Hamer Burrell, Misses Nettie Murray, E. V. Johnson, Nora Porter and Messrs. Ward, Johnson, Payne and Robinson.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard passed through the city Thursday, en route for New York:

Col. S. M Lewis is sick with la grippe.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor is quite ill at his home, in Pierce Place, with the pneumonia.

Mrs. Jennie Shelton has been quite sick with a cold.

W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

The man who is a credit to the race today is W. Sidney Pittman, whose reputation as an architect is established. Mr. Pittman has recently been given a contract to draw designs for a square of houses. These houses will be rented to colored citizens and will be in a prominent section of the city.

The bachelors' and benedicts' reception at Odd Fellows' Hall last week was one of the most brilliant social events of the season. The committee consisted of Messrs. Frederick Alexander, H. N. Jacobs, Walter Grimshaw, Talbert Dowling, Harry A. Goodrich, Walter Singleton, Clymen Cox, Sheridan Frost, John Wright, J. Morgan Houser and Major Arthur Brooks.

HOWARD ALUMNI IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Howard Record.

Howard University is well represented in South Carolina and stands high in the estimation of her citizens, and especially among the members of her examining boards. All over the State we can find graduates from the theoligocal, academic, dental, pharmaceutical and medical departments, and it is of praiseworthy note to say no Howard medical student, making application for examination to the Medical Board of this State, has ever failed. The one great secret to our success is the confidence placed in the work at Howard, and the key to that sucess is the merit won by each as he passes down the line. Charleston, the largest city in South Carolina, has eight colored physicians, three pharmacists, and two dentists; of these, six physicians, two pharmacists and one dentist represent Howard. All are graduates in active practice, succeeding well along their chosen line of profession, looking to the good of humanity and pride of the race.

Dr. William D. Crum, class of 1880, has been in active practice now twenty-secven years. He is recognized as the dean of the profession in this city. He is president of the Progressive Benefit Life Insurance Company, and the far-famed Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. A. C. McClennan, class of 1880, has been in active practice twenty-seven years; four of these have been spent in Augusta, Ga., the rest in this city. He is surgeon-in-chief of the Colored Hospital and Training School for Nurses, and secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examiners.

Dr. William H. oJhnson, class of 1887, has been in active practice now twenty years, is the recognized colored surgeon of South Carolina, owner of Johnson Pharmacy, maintaining the largest practice in the Staet, medical examiner of all the colored lodges of this city save one, vice president and medical director of the Progressive Benefit Life Insurance Company, and a man who has in deeds, not in words alone, lifted and inspired each Howard man.

Dr. Louis H. Lindeau, class of 1899, now in active practice eight years, is a progressive physician and surgeon. He has charge of the Episcopal Dispensary for the Charleston district, and is medical examiner for this branch of the Home rFiendly Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Hulda Josephine Prioleau, class of 1904, now in active practice for three years, is a progressive physician and the female pioneer for middle and lower Carolina, medical examiner for the Progressive Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Alexis Lorena Jackson, Phar.D., class of 1905, has been engaged in active practice two years, having charge of the successful and up-to-date Johnson Pharmacy.

Dr. Alexander Edwards, Phar. G., class of 1905, has charge of the People's Pharmacy.

Dr. Robert J. Macbeth, D.D.S., class of 1890, has been engaged in active practice in Charleston sixteen years.

CALL OF NATIONAL POLITICAL SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE OF COLORED MERICNS.

The positive and notoriously hostile attiture of the government of our republic toward its citizens of color under the present Republican administration and the approach of the party nominating conventions in this year of 1908 produce a crisis for one-eighth of the citizenship of these United States of America. The open alliance between the President and the nullifiers of the Constitution in the South constitutes the most flagrant collusion between a Republican President and the Southern Democrats since the emancipation of the American slaves, forty-five years ago today, save in the case of Andrew Johnson at the close of the Civil War or of Rutherford B. Hayes at the close of the Reconstruction. But it has remained for the present Chief Executive of the United States to prescribe in official documents an inferior grade of education for one class of citizens, and to thus officially brand that class as concealers of criminals and as rapists, while the defaming and discharging in disgrace of more than a hundred soldiers, all colored, without a trial or chance to be heard in their own denational administration.

fense is a denial of justice and constitutional rights visited upon colored citizens unprecedented in our country's history. The placing of the nation's sanction upon the segregation of citizens for and because of color in public travel but completes the Federal maltreatment of the colored citizens under the present Republican administration, leaving him stripped of rights, branded and in contempt.

In view of these unusal and extraordinary conditions, in view of the attempt of the present Czarocratic regime to perpetuate itself in power in imperial fashion, in view of the open candidacy for the Republican party's nomination for the presidency of one who in his official position as a Cabinet officer has in public speech in the South condoned their disfranchisement of citizens for color in admitted violation of the Federal Constitution, and who has supinely endorsed in toto the brutal and autocratic discharge of colored soldiers without trial by Executive decree, you as one of a class which almost from necessity has for two generations by its solid support and with a loyalty that sacrifices friends, the chance to make terms with the enemy, and even life itself, kept the Republican party almost continuously in power, but one who is free from party obligation, are invited to a National Conference of colored men, and of avowed friends, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 7th day of April, 1908, to counsel together as to the wisest course to be pursued politically by the colored citizens of the country especially those unrobbed of the ballot who are willing to use this weapon for the rights and liberties of their class, under the present abnormal condition of affairs.

This conference will have special reference to what demands shall be made of political parties as to the national platform and most particularly to what candidates for the presidential nomination most deserve the support of the colored voters. Please come prepared to make a stand for equal rights and for constitutional liberty for all in these United States without regard to race, color, or creed.

(Signed) Alexander Walters,
President of the Afro-American Council.

William H. Scott,
President of the Suffrage League of Boston and Vicinity.

William Monroe Trotter,
President of the New England Constitution and Suffrage League.

Boston, Mass., aJn. 1, 1908.

MR. CHASE TO SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

The following letter was sent to Hon. Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, by Mr. W. Calvin Chase:

Washington, D. C., February 3, 1908.

Hon. Robert M. La Follette,
United States Senator.

Dear Sir:

In the Congressional Record dated January 31st, 1908, a petition or memorial from the District Association, No. 66, Knights of Labor, of Washington, D. C., was presented to you, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Dolliver-Burleson Bill, relating to the public schools of this city. Representing, as I do, the sentiment of the ninety thousand colored citizens of Washington, permit me to say that the passage of that bill means the destruction of not only our white schools, but the colored schools. For over forty years the colored schools have been successfully managed by their own officials and teachers. If there is any disagreement in the colored schools at this time it was brought about by the appointment of the present colored assistant superintendent, who was appointed by Dr. Chancellor, recently removed from the schools.

The succcessor of Dr. Chancellor, Mr. Stewart ,the present superintendent, is a man of the highest integrity, and who should not be disturbed by the appointment of a Commission of Education.

The colored people compose one-third of the entire population of Washington, and paying taxes upon over twelve millions of dollars' worth of property, I appeal to you as a friend of the oppressed and an apostle of a "square deal," to use your best efforts in defeating this bill, because its defeat means the salvation of our schools and ninety thousand colored people who are interested in their schools and thousands of them have children and teachers in the schools. Hundreds of colored teachers and Normal School graduates are the sons and daughters of washerwomen who have toiled incessantly to educate their children.

Coming, as you do from the great State of Wisconsin, where citizens are known by their standing, and not by the colore fo their skin, I have the most implicit confidence in you, and I therefore, in their name, as colored Americans, I subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,
W. Calvin Chase.

Our old friend, James F. Johnson, is one of the hardest worked members of the City Postoffice.

SENATOR BRYAN SWORN IN.

Florida Man Youngest in Upper House of Congress.

Washington.—William James Bryan, the new senator from Florida, was sworn in the other day, and is now the "baby" of the senate. He was appointed by the governor of his state to succeed the late Senator Mallory.

Senator Bryan is only 32 years of age, barely old enough to be a senator. He is tall, slender and youthful in appearance, manner and speech. His forehead is high and his head is crowned by deep-black, heavy hair,

WILLIAN JAMES BRYAN

worn in southern style, parted away over on the right and combed down on the other side in long waves.

Besides being the "baby" the chances are that the new Florida senator will become known as the handsomest man in the United States senate. He says himself that he wants to become the best senator his state has ever had, and that he also intends, if possible, to be the oldest man in the senate some day.

Senator Bryan practiced law with his brother in Jacksonville, and took a very active part in Democratic politics. In 1902 he was elected county attorney and during his term he closed all the gambling houses in his district, gave the people dry Sundays, prosecuted the beef and the ice trusts and became popular not by closing his eyes to infractions of the law, but by prosecuting every offender against whom he could obtain evidence.

In 1904, when Napoleon B. Broward was running for governor of Florida, Bryan managed his campaign so successfully that his man was elected by a large majority. The governor showed his appreciation of the young attorney's services by appointing him senator to succeed the late Stephen R. Mallory, the term expiring March 4, 1909.

The youngest senator prior to Bryan was Henry Clay, who entered the house at the age of 29 years, 10 months and 17 days. He is no relation to the Nebraska celebrity.

WILL SUCCEED JOHN MITCHELL.

T. L. Lewis Elected President of the United Mine Workers.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Unofficial returns of the vote in a majority of the districts of the United Mine Workers of America on a successor to John

T-L-LEWIS

Mitchell as president show the election of T. L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., by many thousands. Results will not be announced till the convention meets in Indianapolis January 21, but a detailed vote from enough of the locals in every district has been counted to show that Lewis has carried every district with the possible exception of two in the anthracite field.

A detailed vote from 42 out of 320 locals in Illinois shows Lewis has 6,000 to 3,000 for Wilson, and the same ratio is shown in the Indiana vote. Lewis will carry the Pittsburg district by 2,000 votes and his six to one in West Virginia. In Ohio he will get 20 to his opponent's one.

More Criticism.

President G. Stanley Hall is quoted as saying that songs of the "polly-wolly-doodle" order sung by college glee clubs composed of stalwart barbarians in evening dress often suggest downright infantilism. Poor college youths, they do have a hard time trying to fit their vocations and their vocations to the taste of everyone.

HER-TRU-LINE

The proper care of the hair is a duty every man and woman owes to themselves and friends as well. Nature makes an effort to preserve the hair, but by not giving the hair and scalp the proper attention man works against the effort of Nature by his carelessness and negligence.

You should help Nature in the direction in which she makes an effort to work, and the greatest help possible is by using "Her-Tru-Line."

The beauty of a fine suit of hair is very valuable to both man and woman.

"Her-Tru-Line" is the result of years of intelligent study and expetiment and is a scientific preparation.

The attractiveness of a luxurious growth of beautiful hair is invaluable to man and woman alike.

"Her-Tru-Line" stimulates the growth of the hair, it takes out the curl and leaves the scalp in a clean and healthy condition.

"Her-Tru-Line" leaves the hair soft and glossy and easily dressed.

"Her-Tru-Line" cures dandruff, ringworm and scalp tetter.

"Her-Tru-Line" is delightful as a dressing for the hair, being perfectly harmless. Only the purest materials are used in its manufacture.

"Her-Tru-Line" leaves a nice, comfortable feeling in the scalp. It is a true luxury and a valuable addition to toilet accessories.

One jar of "Her-Tru-Line" will convince anyone that it will do all we claim for it.

"Her-Tru-Line" is Manufactured Only by the
SOUTHERN MEDICINE COMPANY,
Frank F. Woog, Eastern Agent, 1114 G Street Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

This photograph of LulaSwanson and testimonial of Lovie Mayes show what HER-TRU-LINE will do for the hair in a short time.

October 15th, 1907

Southern Medicine Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I wish to say that my hair was only about three inches long and so kinky, stiff and harsh I could not manage it at all. But since I took two jars of your HER-TRU-LINE I have as pretty suit of hair as any lady in Atlanta. I wish everyone with curly or kinky hair knew of this wonderful HER-TRU-LINE.

Yours respectfully
Miss Lovie Mayes,
Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. B. P. Brooks is as busy as ever. Doc is up to date.

The letter carrier force of the postoffice is not like it used to be in the time of J. W. Curry, D. F. Seville, H. W. Hewlett and others. A different set has now appeared on the scene of action. The balance of the Old Guard remains in the persons of John George, C. A. Champ, W. E. Fletcher, Johnny Parker and Dick Peters.

Tetrazzini, the new Patti, receives $2.000 an hour to sing in New York next January.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of the Rev. Dr. Peter Lucas, thirty-third degree, has returned from her trip to Philadelphia, accompanied by her daughters.

Ill. H. C. Scott ,thirty-third degree, is still doing business at the same old stand. The brethren of his craft are in good shape, etc.

Ill. Robert Norman, of the Compack Masonic Fraternity, is busy getting all ready to receive the National Grand Master. Rev. A. B. Allen, successor to Capt. W. D. Matthews, deceased, who will be here soon in our city.

The time is here for the race ot support the black press, and unite.

Monday we ran across Dr. Wilder, National Convention candidate. The good Doctor was going South, we presume, looking up his fences, as he was on foot.

Recently a supposed colored man was arrested in Georgia for rape of a white woman. The usual crowd collected to have the regulation necktie party, viz., lynching bee, and in crossing a ford the supposed colored man, bound, fell in, and when he was picked up he turned out to be white instead of black. (N. B.—The "bee" was called off.)

The earth has five black spots on its surface, viz: Crime, greed, war, hypocrisy and fraud, and selfishness. These five points govern the world.

The infant son of Professor Weatherless has successfully undergone a painful operation at Garfield Hospital.

Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, will address the Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish on Wednesday evening next, the 12th inst., in the parish hall. Ladies will be admitted to this meeting.

The Holy Rite of Confirmation will be administered by Bishop Satterlee on Sunday evening, the 23rd inst., at eight o'clock, at St. Luke's Church.

Don't forget the second annual reception at Odd Fellows' Hall on the 27th inst., by the Men's Club.

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS — WILL IT BE A SELL-OUT?

The Conference of Bishops that is called to convene in this city, is looked upon with suspicion.

It is thought that there will be some politics in it, but to what extent is not known at present. Some seem to think that the conference has some political significance and that an understanding has been made with a few colored office-holders to betray the race. It will be readily exposed if an effort is made in any direction to betray the race.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Newark, N. J., February 3, 1908.

To the Editor of The Bee:

Dear Sir:—Since the mentioning of the name of Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Governor of New Jersey, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States I have been asked by prominent citizens of various States if Governor Fort was really a candidate. If nominated, would he accept? What is his attitude toward the colored citizens? As to the first, I am reliably advised that he is a bona fide candidate for Vice President of the United States.

As to the second, I am assured by the best authority that he will accept if nominated.

As to the third, he has always been a friend to the colored citizens, not only of New Jersey but of the United States.

In 1884 he was among the first delegates to inaugurate, support, and vote for the candidacy and election of Hon. John R. Lynch as and to be temporary chairman of the National Convention at Chicago, Ill. When upon the bench he ruled with equal regularity and justice to all; was never biased or influenced by race or color, but fearlessly and justly dealt with each case, according to the merits thereof.

He has always contributed to the support of the institutions for colored youths, and other charitable institutions controlled by colored citizens. When the color question in the public schools of East Orange, N. J., became an issue he was the first of his race to attend a public meeting and give vent to his feelings, in this particular, and letting the country know that he believes the public schools of this country should be for all children equally, and that color alone should not act as a bar to deprive any worthy child of the rights and privileges of the public schools, and the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of New Jersey.

I am familiar with the life and character of the majority of our public men, and am free to say that I know of no one in all the United States better fitted for the high office of Vice President of a great nation such as ours than the Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Governor of New Jersey.

He is a diplomat of rare ability, he is well versed in constitution and international law, he is familiar with every phase of teh important questions which now confront us.

He is a man that can be easily reached at all times for a worthy cause. He is a kind father, a faithful and loving husband, a Christian gentleman, and can and will be a valuable addition to our

Respectfully submitted,
Alfred B. Cosey,
Attorney at Law,
Newark, N. J.

GREAT CULEBRA CUT

IS SCENE OF BATTLE BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE.

More Dirt Being Excavated Now Daily Than During Entire Month of July, 1904—Conquest of Isthmian Jungle.

Washington.—There are those who have wondered whether, apart from the tropical weather, the difficulties of overcoming the engineering obstacles of Culebra cut were not overestimated.

But when it is remembered that this nine-mile strip, varying from 250 feet to the top of Gold Hill, west of Culebra, is composed of rock, slime, gravel and tropical dirt; when it is borne in mind that the existing prism of this canal is subject to frequent landslides, and when it is considered that this region is washed by a torrential rainfall which exceeds 12 feet yearly, some realization of the difficulties presented will be possible.

It is one thing to blast and shovel a million cubic yards out of Culebra, but it is another problem so to place the excavation that it will be out of the way for all time or so to place it that it will protect the canal channel on the lowlands of the eastern portion of the waterway.

The investigator at Culebra, as on other portions of the ditch, is impressed at the outset with the fact that the railroad is the key to the situation both from an engineering and a sanitary standpoint. This canal cannot be constructed upon a trunk sewer plan. All of us have intelligent friends who seem to think that it is only necessary to excavate and throw the dirt along the banks of the waterway. But as the tourist obtains his first view of the cut at Empire he observes that the rapidity with which the dirt trains are enabled to move out is the measure of the day's achievement.

Through this region, in order to assure a prism of definite width, it has

Section of Famous Culebra Cut.

been found necessary to increase the proposed width from time to time as one landslide followed another; and while that increases the total amount of the excavation it renders possible the placing of tracks one above another to accommodate the dirt trains.

During the month of July, 1904, 31,000 cubic yards of dirt were excavated at Culebra cut; one year later the monthly excavation was upward of 80,000 cubic yards, and during the month of July, 1906, 157,000 cubic yards were removed from the nine-mile strips.

It is worthy of notice that on March 14, 1907, the daily excavation was greater than the amount shoveled out during the first month of July cited. The present monthly excavation varies between six and eight hundred thousand cubic yards, and with the passing of the rainy season 1,000,000 cubic yards a month will be the assured excavation record.

But back of this record of monthly excavation and as a preliminary condition essential to the present efficiency of the Culebra army is the story of the conquest of the Isthmian jungle. The canal cut proper has been a constant source of trouble to the health division. In many instances outlets for drainage are impracticable and the water supply can only be ditched in one pool. The progress of each steam shovel leaves in its train new and varied drainage problems.

This has necessitated constructing pools by filling in, deepening ditches, confining the water by rough stone walls and ditching the large side pools, thus turning all the water into the main ditch, where it forms a swift running stream unfavorable to mosquito breeding. Drip barrels of oil have been placed at points where the current slowed down, and this, combined with the rapidity of the current, has reduced mosquito breeding in the canal cut to a minimum.

The malarial reports of the district physicians being tabulated, the number of cases in the different camps is compared with that of the previous three weeks. If there is a decided increase of malaria at any camp the inspector of that district is telephoned to look for the point of infection.

The mosquito inspector takes the list and goes over the whole ground in order of greatest increase, locating or confirming the point of infection, and reports upon the measures best adapted for the removal of the same. All the laborers of the district who can be spared from the daily routine work are at once concentrated at that point to make a swift and effective end to the mosquito breeding places.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN BERLIN.

New Club Rooms to Be a Home for Girl Students.

Berlin.—Light, hygiene, comfort and attractiveness are four qualities which receive foremost consideration in the charming new apartments of the American Woman's club, whose acquisition and arrangement are primarily due to the energy and progressive spirit of the consul general's wife, Mrs. A. Montgomery Thackara. Probably no girls' club on the continent was ever more delightfully located.

Two flats "de luxe" in the fashionable Munchenerstrasse, in the very heart of the American quarter, have

Home of American Women's Club in Berlin.

been thrown together into one big apartment. Their large, airy rooms, ideal for club purposes, have been artistically and elegantly, though lightly furnished by the generosity of friends of the club in America and in Berlin. There is a reading room, with American magazines and papers, besides a lending library with over a thousand books—books of reference, works on art, music, history and science. And the fees of the club are, for students, nominal.

Residence in dainty and attractively furnished bedrooms is at present open to all members. Later, when the club stands financially more firmly on its feet, only students, those who come unaccompanied and most in need of home surroundings, will be permitted to occupy the rooms at "student rates"—a principle naturally out of the question during the first months of the new regime.

SLATED FOR CABINET CIRCLE.

Washington Society Expects Advancement of T. H. Newberry and Wife.

Washington.—It is believed to be extremely likely, in case another Republican president is elected, that Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry will be promoted to a place in the cabinet circle proper. Mr. Newberry is the assistant secretary of the navy, and with his wife even at the present times does more cabinet and other entertaining than any other official in Washington. Mrs. Newberry, by the way, is said by people supposed to be competent critics to be the most beautiful woman now in official society life in Washington.

Almost invariably the assistant secretary and his wife accompany the president and Mrs. Roosevelt on semi-official trips when the number of invited guests is extremely limited.

Mr. Newberry does not belong to the tennis cabinet, but he is just as close personally to the president as is any-

ASST. SEC. OF THE NAVY NEWBERRY.

one who faces Mr. Roosevelt on the netted court. Mr. Newberry is rich, but this doesn't prevent his being a competent junior official of the navy department. He and his wife are democratic, and this goes a long way in Washington.

The Newberrys went to Jamestown on the Mayflower with the president and his wife to watch the departure of the Pacific fleet. Mrs. Newberry doesn't look a day over 25 years of age, but the truth, which cannot be concealed, is that she has a daughter in society who looks much like her mother and who is being entertained on a probably tiring but nevertheless enjoyable scale. Mrs. Newberry has just left with her daughter for Detroit, where the latter will be introduced into her home city society.

A CULTURED INDIAN

TALENTED REDSKIN HAS WON FAME IN ENGLAND.

Joseph Brant-Sero Attracting Attention as Actor and Lecturer—Lineal Descendant of a Mohawk Chief.

London.—Although the educated American Indian is fairly familiar in the United States, in England he is something of a curiosity. A redskin of this class is attracting a good deal of attention in London as a lecturer both on Indian subjects and on subjects of wider interest.

Joseph O. Brant-Sero is his name and he is a lineal descendant of the Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, who was an officer in the English army and who founded the first Protestant church in Canada. The hundredth anniversary of Chief Joseph's death has just been celebrated by the Indians at Brantford, Ont.

Mr. Brant-Sero is now 40 years old. No one who sees him can doubt for a moment that there is not a drop of white blood in his veins, for although he wears the ordinary English dress the high cheek bones, the coarse dark hair, the hawk-like nose and the copper skin all proclaim him an Indian of the Indians. When he walks along the Strand or Piccadilly it is not with the short and rather mincing step of civilization, but with the long, swinging stride of the forest dweller.

He was born in the Six Nations reserve in Canada, and until he went to school knew no other tongue than that of the Iroquois. He was educated partly on the reserve and partly at the Mohawk institution, which was founded by the New England company in 1661 and was moved across the American border after the American revolution. It is in many respects

JOSEPH BRANT-SERO.

similar to the American Indian school at Carlisle. From there he went to the Brantford Central school and attended school for half a day, working to earn his living and help his mother during the other half.

Mr. Brant-Sero first went to England ten years ago. He was taken there by the Hardy Van Lear Dramatic company to form one of the Indian crowd in the play "On the Frontier," but he displayed such intelligence and dramatic talent that he was given a leading part, previously played by a white man. He played the part more than a thousand times in England and when the company broke up on account of the death of Mr. Hardy he abandoned the stage and took to lecturing.

At first he devoted himself to discoursing on Indian subjects, describing the wild life of his people and illustrating it by magic lantern views. He has lectured in every town of any size in the United Kingdom and his services are always in demand by organizers of entertainments. He has lectured in Indian costume on the life of his great ancestor before historical societies and learned ethnologists have confessed to him that he has cleared up for them many points in the history and origin of the American Indian on which they have been puzzled.

"I just talk and sing for an hour and a half," he said to me the other day. "I tell them how I was brought up and how my people live, and I sing them the Indian songs that my mother taught me. They seem to be most interested, however, in my ancestor, Joseph. Everyone in England seems to have heard of the great Indian who remained loyal to the king when the American colonies revolted and they want to hear all about him."

Mr. Brant-Sero is widely read and cultured and is a student of the basic principles of law. His standing as a legal authority may be gathered from the fact that he reecntly has been appointed a lecturer by the Personal Legal Rights association, which has many eminent jurists among its members, and is organized for the purpose of giving assistance to poor persons whose rights are invaded by officialdom and who are in danger of suffering injustice because of their ignorance of the law. Mr. Brant-Sero now goes from town to town lecturing on the work of the association and organizing branches.

What Makes It Higher.

"There is some kind of a change in your house since I saw it last. It is certainly higher."

"It is—but that's another story."—Baltimore American.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District — All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Pantry Lore.

Cover the shelves with white oilcloth; they are so much more easily kept clean.

Keep dry supplies in glass preserve jars, labeled.

Have sewing implements at hand for dressing fowls—strong cotton, celluloid thimble, tape, twine, needle and scissors.

Keep a roll of cheesecloth for bags and strainers.

Cotton cloth for pudding and dumpling bags will be needed; also bands for binding the beef roast.

A big apron, a basin of warm water and towels are essentials.

Sugar, flour, soap and starch can be bought in large quantities at a saving, for they will not spoil.

Perishable things, like cornmeal, oatmeal, codfish, raisins, olive oil and potted and canned goods had best be purchased in small lots.

Curried Vegetables.

Four level tablespoonfuls butter, one-half onion sliced, four level tablespoonfuls flour, one level tablespoonful curry powder, one-half level teaspoonful salt, two cupfuls hot milk, one cupful cooked peas (fresh or canned), one cupful potato (diced), one cupful turnip (diced).

Cook the onion in the butter for five minutes, but do not brown; add the flour, curry powder and salt and stir until blended. Add gradually the milk and stir until thick and smooth. Strain this over the vegetables and heat in a double boiler.

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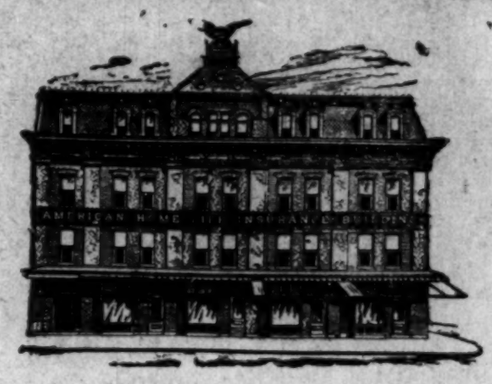

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So STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 6 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since about 1850, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1870. Be sure to get Ford's as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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WAY TO CLEAN UP

SYSTEM AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANNUAL OVERTURNING.

Instructor in Domestic Science Points Out Proper Method of Getting Rid of Dirt and Preserving Health.

It is a unique experience and one worth chronicling to visit a large class in a prominent college for women, where not mathematical logarithms or Greek meters but principles of household management are considered, says the New York Tribune. "And out of such an experience," says the instructor, come points deserving to be widespread.

"Thorough cleaning of a room does not mean a semi-annual cleaning. As a clever woman said: 'House cleaning? Don't!' There are certain things which need to be done annually or semi-annually, such as painting, whitening of walls, cleaning stoves, but with the modern house it is more sanitary and more economical to keep clean all the time than to try to do it twice a year.

"Following the regular sequence of processes is the most effective way to clean. If the mistress knows this sequence she can instruct the maid. First, collect your materials—dusters, mops, brooms. Next, look out for the piano. Dust and clean it thoroughly with an oiled cloth—preferably kerosene, because this is cleansing, evaporates quickly, is cheap and is always at hand; but sweet oil or salad oil may be substituted. Clean the white keys with alcohol, the black keys with soap and water. Dust the case after closing the piano and cover the instrument carefully.

"Now open the windows wide, if the weather permits. Dust and cover all large, permanent articles of furniture. The best dust covers are made of glazed goods—some smooth, washable stuff which may be starched. Then, in order, take down the draperies and, if possible, put them out of doors for the wind and sunshine to purify. Dust the window shades and roll them close to the top. Remove from the window, after dusting, all the easily movable furniture—tables, chairs, etc. Next dust the pictures, both glasses, frames and backs. Newspapers make excellent coverings for pictures. And, by the way, study the use of newspapers. (Wash the picture glasses after the sweeping is over.)

"As to books: There is an admirable process expressed in four words—clap, snap, blow, wipe. As to rugs, roll them inside in; spread out, if possible, on the grass or snow, or hang out on the clothesline if there is no other place. Better still, hang them over two or three lines, as this will relieve the strain. Let your rugs have the sunshine for the sake of your health; never mind the fading. Last of all, remove the plants from the room and dust and tie up the chandelier.

"Then, while the dust is settling, go outside and do some of the work needed on rugs, draperies, plants. When the dust has settled clean the walls and ceiling, and dust or sweep or wash the floor. Clean the paint and the windows at the end, after the room is cleaned. The final process is very simple. Remove all the large articles of furniture, the draperies, etc. Fold the sweeping covers in and put all your cleaning materials into their places, in readiness for the next time of use."

Olive Sauce.

Two level tablespoons butter, one small sliced onion, three level tablespoons flour, 1½ cups brown stock, one-third level teaspoon salt, one-eighth level teaspoon pepper, 12 medium sized olives.

Melt the butter and cook the onion in it until browned slightly. Remove the onion, and when the butter is well browned add the flour and allow that to brown. Add the stock gradually, stirring until thick and smooth; then the salt and pepper. Remove the stones from the olives, keeping the meats as perfect as possible. Cook the meats in boiling water for five minutes, then drain and add them to the sauce.

Why Flannels Shrink.

First—Soap has been rubbed on them instead of soap jelly being used.

Second—They have either been washed or rinsed in water too hot or too cold.

Third—They have been allowed to lie about wet, instead of being hung up to dry immediately.

Fourth—They have been dried too slowly.

Fifth—They have been dried so close to an open fire that they steamed.

Sixth—They have been ironed while wet with a very hot iron.—Delineator.

Narcissus for Table Center Piece.

If a table center piece is desired in white, a Chinese sacred narcissus, in a cut glass bowl, can be used, and will stay in bloom for two weeks. Or a clump of paper white narcissus, repotted in an ornamental fern dish, or fine china bowl. Take your own dish or bowl to the florist and he will make the transfer from the pot to it, and no one would suspect but that the bulbs were grown there.—Vogue.

Drop Cake.

Three eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of good shortening, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of hot water, one tablespoonful of baking soda and five cupfuls of flour. Add currants if preferred.

NEW IDEAS IN DESSERTS.

Delicious Dishes Will Be Welcome Change in the Menu.

A recipe from a western cook for a maple mousse that is simply prepared and costs no more than a quart of ice cream:

Beat until light and foamy the yolks of four eggs, and put them in a double boiler with one cup of maple sirup. Cook, stirring constantly, for 15 minutes, then remove from the fire and beat until quite cold. Stir in one pint of rich cream which has been stiffly whipped, pour into mold, cover and pack in ice and salt for about five hours.

For further freezing, have a thick layer of shaved ice in your pail, set the mold in, sprinkle in a little salt over the ice, then fill the pail with alternate layers of ice and salt.

There are some women who dislike to fuss with cracking and shaving ice, and numerous jellies and creams can be prepared that are quite as delightful and refreshing as the frozen variety. One of these is a pineapple Bavarian cream.

Chop finely a medium-sized pineapple, add to it one cup granulated sugar, and let simmer 20 minutes, then add one-third of a box of gelatin, which has been dissolved in one-half cup of water. Stir them until cold, then add one pint of rich cream and one-fourth pound candied cherries. Mix thoroughly, then put in a mold and set away on the ice.

DUMPLINGS FOR THE STEW.

Light and Palatable Accompaniment to Chicken.

Stew a chicken in enough salted water to cover until tender. While chicken is cooking prepare dumplings as follows: Boil six large potatoes until done, then mash or put through potato ricer while hot. While cooking, cut about three slices of bread into one-half inch dice and brown in two large tablespoons butter.

Salt the potatoes to taste, add pepper, nutmeg, one tablespoon sweet marjoram, three eggs, the browned bread and flour enough to shape into dumplings. Shape one and drop into boiling water to try. If it falls apart, add more flour to the mixture. Put the mixture on a floured board and roll out with the hands the shape of a sausage and cut into two-inch lengths. When chicken is tender, take out and place on hot platter in warm place. Be sure that there is enough broth left to boil dumplings by adding a little more boiling water if necessary.

Drop in the dumplings, boil from five to seven minutes, or until done; take out, place around chicken and thicken the remaining broth with about two-thirds cup flour that has been cooked in one-half cup butter. Pour over chicken and dumplings and serve while hot.

Tub Cheese.

Many years ago I used to see this peculiar cheese prepared, says a writer in the Boston Globe. Fresh, sweet milk was used, and the curds were set with rennet in the usual way. Every day, or as often as the milk curd could be spared for the purpose, the curds were "run up," salted and packed solid in a wooden tub kept for this use. When full the tub was covered with a thick cloth and heavy, close cover, and set away in a dark and remote corner of the cellar. There it remained several weeks or months before it was considered fit to use. I never knew what changes took place in the stuff during this ripening period, but I do remember how odiferous that region of the cellar became whenever the covers were removed.

Mustard Sauce.

Put two tablespoonfuls butter in a saucepan over the fire and heat without browning. Mix in two tablespoonfuls of flour and pour in gradually a pint of hot stock or water, stirring until thickened and perfectly smooth. Add two tablespoonfuls more butter, cut in small pieces and salt and pepper to season. Mix in three tablespoonfuls of made English mustard and a little cayenne.

For a cold mustard sauce to serve with meats rub a quarter of a cup of mustard smooth with a tablespoonful of olive oil and a teaspoonful each of onion juice, sugar and paprika. When well blended add enough vinegar to make a paste, beat ten minutes and turn into a close stoppered mustard cup.

Smooth Lunch Cloths.

To have lunch cloths and centerpieces without creases from having been folded is difficult. Either save the heavy pasteboard rolls that pictures and calendars come in or make a roll of heavy paper about twice as large around as a broom handle; and, by the way, an old broom handle serves to start the roll of paper on, having two lengths, one about a foot long for small linen pieces and another about three feet long for larger pieces, and roll the freshly ironed linens on these rolls and keep in linen drawers ready for use and it will not be necessary to iron the creases out of each piece, as is the case when they are folded.

Chocolate Ann.

Three cups of white sugar, one cup milk, one-fourth teaspoonful cream of tartar, two squares of chocolate, one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of vanilla; boil sugar, milk and cream of tartar nine minutes, or until it will form a soft ball; add chocolate (melted) and butter; cook one minute longer; remove from fire; add vanilla; beat vigorously for one or two minutes, then pour in pans; mark in squares.

HINT FOR THE COOK

PROPER PREPARATION OF WINTER VEGETABLES.

Judicious Selection of Days on Which to Serve Them Makes for Economy and Also Reduces Labor.

If the dinner preparations and other household duties are properly organized or planned the common winter vegetables can be cooked as inexpensively as canned goods and are far more palatable. But when vegetables require long cooking they should be served on a day when boiled or stewed meats, puddings and other slow dishes are to be served, making one fire do for all. Here are some good recipes for winter vegetables:

Fresh Carrots and Canned Peas.—Select eight carrots of uniform small size, scrape, pare and wash. Slice them about a quarter of an inch thick. Lay them in a saucepan with two sprays of parsley, two small onions, half teaspoon of salt, two saltspoons of white pepper, a teaspoon of sugar, half pint of hot water, or, better still, of white broth, with teaspoonful of butter. Simmer for five minutes, then set the pan in a moderate oven for over 25 minutes. Remove from the fire and take out carefully the onions and the parsley. Add a cup of canned peas, from which the juice has been poured and which have been heated in a teaspoon of butter. Set back on the stove, stir gently for a minute, pour into a hot vegetable dish and sprinkle lightly with chopped parsley.

Fried Parsnips.—Boil six medium-sized parsnips at any time when you are using the fire for other purposes. While still warm peel carefully and lay them aside to cool. When ready to cook the second time cut them in slices, either across or lengthwise, about a third of an inch thick. Pour over them a little lemon juice and half teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, and, if you like the flavor, a teaspoon of olive oil. Let them stand thus for half an hour. There are two ways of frying them. You can brown them in butter or you can dip them in a batter made of flour, eggs and milk and then drop them in boiling lard as you would fritters. The use of the lemon juice prevents that flavor to which some families object.

White Beans Francais.—Soak one pint of small white beans over night. Two hours before dinner drain them and put them over a fire in two quarts of cold water. For seasoning add a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoon of white pepper, two small onions cut in half, three small branches of parsley and a sprig of bayleaf tied together. Add half a pound of salt pork which has been washed, cover the pan tightly and cook slowly for two hours. Now, in another saucepan melt two tablespoons of butter, add one medium onion, chopped, and three tablespoons of flour. While cooking stir for five minutes. Then pour off the gravy from the beans and add it to the mixture in the second saucepan. Stir and boil two minutes. Remove from the beans the salt pork, herbs and onion halves, adding the beans alone to the sauce. Bring to a boil and serve. This is a popular dish with French peasants.

Stuffed Cabbage. — Cleanse, soak and boil a large, firm head of cabbage until tender, then scrape out the inside, leaving enough for a solid wall. With the scrapings mix a cup of fine bread crumbs, a little salt, pepper and celery seed and one small onion (if liked) chopped fine. Beat this up with a tablespoon of warmed butter and three eggs. Fill the cabbage with this stuffing, tie around it a strip of cloth and bake until brown.

For "Unpremeditated" Suppers.

Chop five ounces of soft cheese into small bits and put it into a small saucepan with one egg, a level tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne, a level teaspoonful of mustard and five tablespoonfuls of milk. Cook over boiling water until the cheese is soft and creamy, then set where it will keep hot without cooking for a few minutes. Toast five slices of bread and keep hot. Poach two eggs for each slice. Spread the cheese mixture quickly over each slice of toast and place over this two eggs on each piece. Have a little butter, salt, pepper and mustard rubbed together, put a tiny bit on each egg and serve at once.

A Luncheon Dish.

Chop a quarter of a pound of good rich cheese into small bits and rub it smooth with two tablespoonfuls of butter, the slightly beaten yolks of two eggs and a tablespoonful of made mustard. Add salt and cayenne to season. Spread the mixture over half a dozen slices of hot buttered toast, and set in a hot oven for a few minutes. Serve at once.

Pumpkin Cakes.

Rub two cupfuls of boiled pumpkin through a colander and add to it three well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a grating of nutmeg and salt to taste. Mix all well together and stir in just enough flour to hold the ingredients together, about two tablespoonfuls. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot griddle, and serve very hot.

A Frosting Secret.

This is an easy and dainty way to make frosting for cake: Purchase a quarter of a pound of large chocolate creams at the confectioner's. Put them in a double boiler and, as they melt, add hot milk, a tablespoonful at a time, until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread.—Delineator.

NEW WAY TO SERVE TONGUE.

Mushrooms Add Greatly to the Flavor of the Meat.

Skewer a large, fresh beef tongue and simmer four hours. Remove skin and place in a steamer over a kettle of hot water to keep hot while the sauce is being prepared. Take two tablespoonfuls butter and stir in a sauce pan until a bright brown, then stir in two tablespoonfuls flour and keep on stirring until it all bubbles. Now if made with stock or strong soup the sauce will be doubly delicious. If stock or soup is not at hand use some of the water in which the tongue was boiled. Add one pint of the liquid if you use fresh mushrooms, two-thirds of a pint of the latter will make up for the additional liquor. Pour in all the liquid at once and stir till all boils. Put in salt and pepper to taste, a teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce, a pinch of sugar, a dash of celery salt and the mushrooms. If the latter are fresh set the saucepan into one of boiling water and let all cook for at least 20 minutes; if canned, it will be sufficient to bring all to the boiling point. Pour over the tongue enough to mask it well and put the rest in a gravy boat.

Serve on a hot platter garnished with a border of small white celery tips and slices of beet. Can be used for luncheon. Have a sharp carving knife.

RECIPE FOR SOAP JELLY.

Economical Way of Using Up the Waste Scraps.

Take as much soap as will be required and cut it down in shreds. Put it into a saucepan and just cover it with hot or cold water. Allow the soap to melt slowly over the fire until it is quite clear and without lumps.

Do not fill the saucepan too full, as soap is much inclined to boil over. The soap may be put into a jar instead of a saucepan and melted in the oven. Any scraps of soap may be used in this way. It is better to make soap jelly fresh each week, as it loses its strength if kept many days.

Remember that the odor and taste of soap will cling very tenaciously to anything with which it comes in contact, so that the knife and board on which it was cut, also the saucepan, ought to be kept for that purpose only. —Delineator.

Broiled Chicken.

To broil a chicken it should be opened down its back. It is best to remove the breast bone, or, at least, to divide it, if the chicken is small, and to quarter it if the chicken is of fair size, always taking care not to cut or tear the flesh. The joints of wings, thighs and legs should be broken and their tendons clipped, except the birds be very young, when the joints can be severed at table. It is customary, if a broiled chicken be of fair size, to quarter it by cutting across it each way with a knife that is so sharp that the crisp skin is not torn. The removal of its bones before broiling a chicken does not impair its appearance, nor is their absence noticeable, because they are taken from the inside and only the outside is visible on the platter. If carving scissors are used, they make a removal of the bones and a severing of the ligaments before cooking needless; that which is easiest for the carver makes the speediest serving.

Cheese Dainty.

Cheese is being used as a substitute for meats. It is pre-eminently useful in making dainties for chance company suppers. Toast spread with grated cheese with a dash of paprika set in a quick oven is appetizing. As tempting as any dish is the "golden foam," served at first-rate cafes. Melt one-half pound of rich cheese in a frying pan and when soft add one cupful of thick sweet cream, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne. Mix thoroughly, then break in quickly six fresh eggs and cover for two minutes. When the whites begin to set remove the cover, and beat the mixture well with a large spoon for a few minutes. Have ready fresh crackers, heated and buttered, spread the cheese foam quickly over them and serve at once.

Salted Nuts.

Salted nuts are now so great a favorite that no elaborate dinner would seem complete without them. As ordinarily prepared, however, the salting of nuts is quite a serious task, but if the cook desires to save time in cooking them she may attain the same result more easily by dropping them into a kettle of beef fat—lard by preference—and letting them remain from ten to 15 minutes. When done, they must be drained thoroughly before being salted, but they will be found to be just as palatable as the nuts that have been prepared by the far more laborious process.

Cauliflower Salad.

Soak a head of cauliflower in cold water, break it into flowerets and cook in salted boiling water for 20 minutes. Keep it perfectly white; if it boils too long it will lose its color. When done lift it carefully and stand aside to cool. At serving time arrange it in a salad bowl, sprinkle with chopped parsley and a tablespoonful of onion juice, pour French dressing over all.

French Chef's Chicken.

Stew and strain one can of tomatoes. Into this put juice of small onion, one teaspoon ginger, teaspoon of salt, and red pepper to taste. Cut up tender chicken, dry with cloth and fry in hot butter. When brown add to tomatoes and stew until tender. The chicken should only be browned in the butter—not cooked. Add drippings when through the frying.

DOG SELLS PENCILS

MIRZA IS FAITHFUL ASSISTANT OF HOBOKEN MERCHANT.

Basket Containing Wares Fastened Around Neck—Canine Taught to Sit for Hours Holding Pipe in Mouth.

New York.—Over on River street, Hoboken, close by the ornamental gateway that marks the entrance to the Hamburg-American piers, there sits all day long an old man who eke out a living by the sale of pencils. He has for an assistant a yellow dog of many breeds, who is as fat and comfortable looking as his master. To judge by their appearance there are few trades in the world so conducive to comfort as that of selling lead pencils on a sunny street, with the world of commerce flowing by one all day long.

The old man has been selling pencils in the same spot for the last six years, and in that time he has had two dogs as assistants. The old one, which died more than a year ago, never was much of a help. All he could do was to sit up with a little basket tied around his neck and blink in an unconcerned way at persons who stopped to buy the wares his master had to sell. He wasn't sociable and he didn't have the true commercial instinct. In fact, he never took the slightest interest in building up trade, nor could he be taught to do any tricks to stimulate business. But when he died and three little girls who live in West Hoboken presented the old sidewalk merchant with the present animal, then there was a doggie of parts, even if she was only three months old when the peddler set her up as his assistant and sign board.

That Mirza is not a dog of high degree is apparent at a glance. She has the yellow coat of a mongrel and a mixture of breeds is to be noted in her head and face that suggest a fox-terrier for wisdom and a more phlegmatic sort of dog from her placidity. If dogs had any say as to just what they should work at they probably would like to have a job like Mirza's, for she has a box all to herself set up alongside of her master's, with a little pen on top of it that keeps all the draughts off her legs. More than this, she wears a fine coat of dark green cloth, all braided round, and a separate "garment" for her legs that suggests the sort of trousers Balzac used to have made, with feet in them to keep his extremities as warm as possible when he was writing. One naturally thinks of French things when writing about Mirza, for her master is an old Frenchman whose name, Noel, is French for Christmas.

Mirza, the Dog Merchant, of Hoboken.

One might think it displayed no particular intelligence on the part of Mirza to sit up in a little tray and wait all day long for her master to close up shop and go home to a warm fire. But that is not the end of Mirza's accomplishments. Around her neck is a little basket in the bottom of which are a half dozen pennies as a suggestion for generous folk to add to their number. If you drop a coin in the basket Mirza is all attention at the click of the coin, and she will draw one of her forefeet out of her "trousers" and extend it to you in greeting and thanks. All her sleepiness is gone at this mark of appreciation of her being at business, and she is one of the most wide-awake dogs in Hudson county the moment she realizes there is a penny being added to the store in her basket.

So many dogs hold baskets that this would be a too common accomplishment to attract attention to the business of selling pencils. And so Master Noel has taught Mirza to sit for hours holding a great briar pipe in her mouth.

Of course Mirza never smokes. She is too much of a lady for that. But that Mirza is an old hand at keeping the pipe in her mouth is evident by the careless way she permits it to hang down by her jowl.

Besides acting as a living signboard, Mirza is the best of watchdogs. In spite of the fact that she is only 16 months old and has been "working" for 13 months, her master can, and does, leave her in charge of the stand while he goes away for a little while, and he knows she never will stir from her box until he returns. Master Noel never has any labor troubles with his assistant, for she never has gone on strike, nor has she ever asked for more pay. She just attends to business, chasing paws with the boisterous, hard-to-please passersby, "smoking" her pipe the while and giving a fine lesson to those who read as they run of a peaceful, philosophical life.

ASPIRES TO SEAT IN SENATE.

Champ Clark Would Represent Missouri in Upper House.

Bowling Green, Mo.—Champ Clark, who is said to be an aspirant for the United States senate, has, with the exception of one term, been Democratic congressman from this district since 1893. He is noted as an orator, is a devoted student of the Bible and all his public utterances bristle with references to and quotations from holy writ. Mr. Clark was born in 1850 in Kentucky, and began life as a chore boy on a farm in this state. He was permanent chairman of the last Democratic national convention at St. Louis, and he was chairman of the committee that notified Alton B.

CHAMP CLARK.

Parker of his nomination for the presidency. It has been the varied experience of Mr. Clark to work as a farm hand, clerk in a country store, edit a country newspaper and practice law. He is married and his home is in this city, where all his political aspirations are warmly seconded.

MARKS BUCHANAN'S BIRTHPLACE

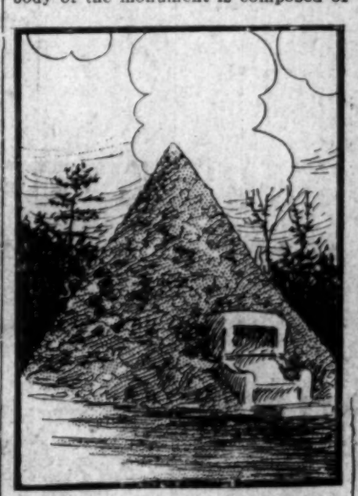
Monument Erected to Only President Elected from Pennsylvania.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The birthplace of James Buchanan, the only president Pennsylvania has given this nation, has at last been marked by a monument.

It was 116 years ago that James Buchanan was born, near the village of Foltz, in Franklin county, at a wild place in the mountains known as Stony Batter. Before the present monument was erected there was nothing about the cabin in which the fifteenth president first saw the light of day to indicate that it had once sheltered the only son of this state who became the head of the nation.

By the will of Harriet Lane Johnston of Washington, D. C., niece of the president and mistress of the White House during her uncle's term, a sum of money was set aside to erect a marker at her uncle's birthplace. This memorial has been finished.

The marker is pyramidal in shape, 31 feet high and 38 feet square. The body of the monument is composed of



Where Cabin Birthplace of Buchanan Stood.

native stones showing the weather marks, many being covered with moss. The stones are set in cement, of which over three and a half carloads were used. The inscription plate and seat are made of hammered American gray granite. The plate is six by two and a half feet, and the letters are three inches high. The inscription is as follows:

> "This monument marks the birthplace of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. Born 23 April, 1791. Died June, 1868."

The monument stands near the cabin in which President Buchanan was born. The country round about is wild, and has not changed greatly since the time the president, as a boy, played in the mountains. The monument will be inclosed by a neat iron fence.

HAVE BOUGHT ALDEN HOUSE.

Descendants of John and Priscilla Now Owners of Old Homestead.

Duxbury, Mass.—The Alden kindred of America, which comprises descendants of John and Priscilla Mullins Alden of Duxbury, who are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, have at last obtained possession of the old Alden homestead here.

The house has nine rooms and a number of acres of land about it. It is near the railroad station. During the 254 years of existence of this property it has always been occupied, with one exception, by a person named Alden.

The old homestead, according to the story generally told to visitors in Dux-

John Alden House at Duxbury, Mass.

bury, was not built by John the Pilgrim. A site east of the present house is pointed out as having been the place where John and Priscilla dwelt, and it is commonly stated that the house built by John's own hands was destroyed by fire, and the exact spot is pointed out. John W. Alden, the tenth in a direct line of Johns and the Pilgrim forefather, and now occupant of the old homestead, says this story is not correct. He declares that John and Priscilla occupied a house of which the ell on the present house was a part, and that timbers from the first house are now in existence in the present house.

The ell, which is a story and a half high, is undoubtedly older than the main house, which is two and a half stories, and has all the marks which distinguished the old-time Plymouth houses. There are the small diamond-paned windows; there are the beams, running across the low ceiling and throughout the house; there are the old-fashioned latches on the doors, the step-up or step-down between connecting rooms, the large square chimney, and many other old-fashioned and quaint characteristics.

The tiny "set-in" cupboards, in all the rooms, are things to make the modern dweller full of envy; the low ceilings make even a short person reach to see if it is possible to touch them.

A tiny bedroom on the ground floor is shown to visitors as the room in which Priscilla died, and it is commonly believed that John, too, died in the present house. The Alden story is that the house was built by Jonathan, the son of John and Priscilla.

BRYCE MAY RETIRE SOON.

British Ambassador, Reaching Age Limit, May Not Return.

London.—The report that Bryce, the British ambassador in Washington, is coming home shortly to confer with the cabinet on the far east-

AMBASSADOR BRYCE.

ern racial question, which affects Canada as well as the United States, raises the presumption that he is coming home for good.

Bryce will be 70 May 10. This compulsory age retirement from the diplomatic service was insisted on by the government in the cases of two eminent British diplomatists, much more accomplished and experienced than Bryce, namely, the late Marquis of Dufferin and Edmund Monson, who were each obliged to retire from the Paris embassy and the British diplomatic service on reaching the age limit.

It is scarcely conceivable that a rule which was applied so rigorously against such men as these will be relaxed in favor of Bryce, who was in his sixty-ninth year when he was appointed to the diplomatic service.

LEGAL NOTICE.

JAMES L. NEILL, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Raquel Cruz Carter vs. Heyward S. Carter. No. 27531.

The object of this suit is to obtain absolute divorce on ground of adultery.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1908, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default; provided a copy of this order be published in the Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once a week for three successive weeks.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

True Copy. Test:
Johnn R. Young, Clerk.
By J. A. C. Palmer, Asst. Clerk.

MRS. ROGERS DEAD.

Mrs. Dorsey Rogers, of 2256 Twelfth street northwest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, died at her residence last week.

Mrs. Rogers was recently married to Mr. Rogers. She leaves a husband and a child about one year old.

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Lemon Jujubes—Simmer in a double boiler till the gelatine is dissolved equal measures of lemon juice and pure glycerin with one-third the proportion of gelatine. When the mixture is cold cut into tiny squares and use to allay the tickling sensation from sore throat or hoarseness.

Swedish Jam Cake.

One cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, two cupfuls flour, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinammon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one cupful blackberry jam stirred into batter. Bake in two round tins; put together with frosting.

AROUND THE HOUSE

LITTLE HINTS THAT WILL BE FOUND OF VALUE.

Proper Way to Keep Plants in Health and Beauty—Preparation of Linoleum for Imitation Hardwood Floor.

Potatoes for Cleaning.—It is not generally known that potatoes possess other qualities besides those of being a staple and nourishing vegetable common to the tables of rich and poor alike. Cold potatoes may be used instead of soap to keep the hands clean and the skin soft. The water in which potatoes have been boiled may be used for sponging dirt out of silk.

Treat Your Plants Kindly.—Never leave your indoor plants in a room while it is being swept. They are as sensitive to dust as human beings, and when their pores become choked and clogged they soon fade away. Every few days sponge their leaves with lukewarm water and whenever there is a warm shower of rain put them out of doors. They enjoy a real rain straight down from heaven as much as we enjoy a good bath after a long journey.

To Preserve Oil Cloth.—Oil cloth of the cheaper quality may be preserved and made to look like linoleum of the more expensive variety by being varnished with one coat of white or transparent varnish.

Imitation Hardwood Floors.—Linoleum of the best quality (the design and color of parquet flooring having been selected) will almost defy detection when treated in the following manner: First apply to the linoleum a thick coat of varnish; when this is thoroughly dry and hard have the linoleum waxed. This has been done in several well known hospitals and the imitation is almost perfect.

Washing Gilded China.—Do not use soda water in which gilded china is to be washed. Soda has some chemical action on the gilding which in time destroys it. Simply use soapsuds, which are just as cleansing and have no ill effects.

Lavender in the Linen.—It is said that persons employed in making perfumes from lavender are immune from infectious diseases. For that reason it is not only a pleasant but also a wise precaution to have lavender-scented linen.

To Keep Stocking Knees from Wearing Out.—Stitch into the inside of the knee the top of an old kid glove. Catch it in several places neatly on the right side. The stocking will not only last much longer, but may be washed without removing the kid patch.

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Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plain, 75c.
Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plaited, $1.50
Silk Skirts Dyed and Pressed, $1.00, $1.50.
Waists Dyed and Pressed, 75c.
Short Coats Dyed and Pressed, 75c., $1.00.
Long Coats Dyed and Pressed, $1.00, $1.50.
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